

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 901—Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

[Price 6d.]

TO COTTON SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, COAL
FURNITURE, AND OTHERS REQUIRING STEAM POWER.
TWO CAPITAL STEAM-ENGINES, of 140-horse power, working on the expansive
principle; THREE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, MILL GEARING,
STEAM AND WATER PIPES, GAS METER, AND FITTINGS, &c.

MR. WILLIAM GRUNDY respectfully announces, that he is in-
structed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December,
1852, at the mill and premises, situate in Cambridge-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock,
MANCHESTER, late in the occupation of Mr. John Marsland, ONE 60-horse HIGH-
PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 30-in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke; and ONE 60-
horse CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 42-in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, both
with patent metallic pistons, and working on the expansive principle up to 140-horse
power; THREE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, each 29 feet long by 4 feet
diameter, with double valves, Slater's patent spring balance, steam and water gauges,
dampers, doors, bars, brickwork, and flags.
May be viewed on Tuesday, November 30th, and Wednesday, December 1st; and
further information had on application to Messrs. Peet and Paine, accountants, Cross-
street; or to the auctioneer, 36, King-street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO MINE AGENTS, ENGINEERS, &c.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF STEAM-ENGINE AND MINE MATERIALS, UNDER
EXECUTION FROM THE COUNTY COURT OF DEVON.**

MR. H. K. THORNE will SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on
MONDAY, the 8th day of December next, at NAP DOWN CONSOLS MINE,
near Comberton, in the county of DEVON, the undermentioned valuable PLANT
and MATERIALS:—An excellent 30-in. and 50-in. combined cylinder PUMPING-
ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, 6 ft. in shaft (equal to a 36-in. Bolton and Watt),
with 10 ton boiler, complete; 100 fms. of 10-in. capstan rope (nearly new); 1 excel-
lent capstan and shears; 1 horse whim, complete, with shaft and tackle; 130 fms. of
3/4-in. whim chain; crab winch pumps; smith's bellows, anvils, vice, taps, dies, and
other tools; a quantity of wrought, cast, and scrap iron; lot of timber and board;
tackle ropes; large beam, scales, and weights; with various other useful materials.
The mine being situated one mile only from the sea-port of Comberton, facilities
are afforded for the removal of the machinery and gear by water at a small cost.
The sale will commence precisely at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and, as the
lots are numerous, an early attendance of purchasers is requested.
Barnstaple, Nov. 23, 1852.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE MINE SETT, in the parish of PAUL,
in the county of CORNWALL, now in the possession of Mr. T. W. Soudy, of
Fenace, Cornwall, containing 10 or 12 lodes, all untried, varying from 5 to 6 in.
in breadth. A report of the same being furnished by Capt. Truarn, of Old Ding-dong
(the Messrs. Bolitho's, bankers, mine), which, together with a rough plan of the
same, may be seen at the offices of B. F. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-st.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE LEASE-
HOLD INTEREST IN THE BROADFIELD COLLIERY**, situate at Fenton, in
the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of STAFFORD, held under FOUR
LEASES, of which FIFTEEN YEARS are unexpired; together with the entire of the
MACHINERY, and other requisites for working the same. The colliery extends over
an area of 130 acres, and contains EIGHT SEAMS or BEDS of WORKABLE
COAL, which are sunk through, making an aggregate thickness of 40 ft., namely:—
The Bassy Mine Coal. The Cannel Row Coal.
The Peacock Coal. The Deep Mine Coal.
The Spenderoff Coal. The Knowles Coal.
The Great Row Coal. The Ash Mine Coal.

In all of which the levels are driven, except the Peacock; and all, except the Peacock
and Spenderoff, are now being worked; with other thin mines of coal not worked,
and BEDS of VALUABLE IRONSTONE.

The engine power on the colliery consists of:—
1st. An 87-inch CONDENSING PUMPING-ENGINE, with four boilers, balance-
bob complete, and six lifts in the shaft (two of them plungers), pumping from the
Ash Mine, a depth of 327 yards, with windlass, capstan, ropes, chains, and other ne-
cessaries, complete; built by Sherratt, of Manchester.

2d. A 42-inch PUMPING-ENGINE, with two boilers, lifts, barrels, capstan, &c.,
pumping from the Cannel Row Mine at a depth of 110 yards.

3d. A 33-horse power DOUBLE ACTING WINDING-ENGINE, with four boilers
and winding gear, complete, now drawing from the Ash Mine at 320 yards deep, and
the Knowles at 220 yards.

4th. A 24-horse power WINDING-ENGINE, similar to the above, with two boilers,
and winding from the Ash at 240 yards deep, and the Knowles at 140 yards.

5th. A 10-horse power ENGINE, with one boiler, drawing from the Great Row at
105 yards deep, and the Bassy Mine at 40 yards.

6th. A 14-horse power ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE, with two boilers, and drawing
from the Cannel Row at 100 yards deep, and the Bassy Mine at 30 yards.

7th. A small 5-horse power DOUBLE ACTING CONDENSING ENGINE, for let-
ting men into the deep engine-pit, and also winding from the Deep Mine; by Boulton
and Watt.

8th and 9th. TWO ENGINES of 12 and 8-horse power respectively.
10. A small ENGINE for driving a turning-lathe.

Two newly-erected BRICK OVENS, with a good supply of BRICK CLAY and
SAND for the colliery; also FINE MARL for fire-bricks.

Also a spacious and convenient SALT WHARF for the coal, close to the public
road, to which a RAILWAY of wrought-iron is laid to the several pits, with waggons,
corves, tubs, and all requisites for bringing the coal to the market; two excellent
WEIGHING-MACHINES, OFFICES, COUNTING-HOUSE, SMITHS and CAR-
PENTERS' SHOPS, and STORE-ROOMS.

To be viewed on application to Mr. George Knox, the agent, at the colliery, from
whom, and also from Mr. George Outtrim, of Stoke-upon-Trent, particulars may be
had.—Broadfield Colliery, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent.

**CHINA-CLAY WORKS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY
PRIVATE CONTRACT**, all that CHINA-CLAY WORK, called "HALLAZ-
CLAY WORK," situate in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of CORNWALL,
and now in the occupation of Messrs. Roberts and Co. The sett is very extensive,
and possesses great natural advantages for producing China-clay, of which it contains
large and inexhaustible beds of good quality; and there is a large and never-failing
stream of water running through it. The point of shipment is distant about two miles,
and the land carriage is, consequently, trifling. The work is in excellent condition,
the pits, pans, &c., being all new; and parties purchasing may have immediate pos-
session. The grant is for 21 years, from 15th December, 1851, at the reserved dues
of 3s. 6d. per ton. On payment of 1-12th dues, the purchasers will also be entitled to
all stream tin found in the sett, which is likely to be considerable.—Persons wishing
to treat for the same, are requested to apply to Capt. B. Roberts, Meledor, St. Ste-
phens, near St. Austell.—Dated St. Stephens, Nov. 15, 1852.

**TO CAPITALISTS, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, IRON
STEAM SHIP BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD**, a large and old-
established IRON-FOUNDRY and BOILER-YARD, upon which the business of an
engineer, millwright, iron-founder, and iron steam ship builder, has for many years
been extensively and is still carried on, situate in a principal sea-port, on the east
coast, containing a population of nearly 100,000 inhabitants; most advantageously
situated for all business purposes. The property is freehold, and the stock, tools, and
fixtures in good working order; while may be purchased together.—For further
particulars, address (by letter, post paid) to "M. J.," Upper Thames-street, London.

**TO CAPITALISTS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE
LET, OR SOLD**, all those valuable and extensive WORKS, known as the
"PARK FIELD IRON-WORKS," near WOLVERHAMPTON, together with the
MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST
FURNACES, and HOT-AIR OVENS, two newly-erected CONDENSING STEAM-
ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best
possible working condition, most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with
all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works. The
mineral property consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines
thereon unopened; 37 acres of leasehold land, 54 years of which remain unexpired,
and about 30 acres of the mines are unbroken; also 102 acres of leasehold land,
the leases of which expire at various periods. The mines under the same are now being
worked. These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour
Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is con-
templated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable in-
vestment to capitalists or men of business, who would be treated with liberality, and
to whom every satisfactory reason will be given for the present proprietary wishing
to retire.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner,
at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer
and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

SOUTH WALES.—ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.
IRON-WORKS, COLLIERIES, AND LANDS TO BE LET (with
immediate possession).—The IRON-WORKS comprise TWO FURNACES,
BLAST ENGINE, and every requisite ready for work, capable also of enlargement,
if desired. The BLACKBAND and other IRON ORE is worked on the estate, and
also COALS of good quality for SMELTING IRON; all within a short distance. The
site is admirably adapted for TIN-PLATE WORKS.

ANTHRACITE and COMMON COAL SEAMS are also in work, with an ENGINE
and PLANT ready for immediate operations. The anthracite and culm has been well in-
troduced in the shipping market, and there is a large country demand.
The iron and coals are shipped at the Burry Port Wet Docks, to which there is a
railway and canal direct from the works, as well as to the Pembrey Station of the
South Wales Railway.

N.B. The tenants of the iron-works and collieries may also have a most DESIR-
ABLE RESIDENCE at TRIMARAN MANOR, beautifully embosomed in wood
on rising ground, within a few minutes walk of the works, with a large and
productive PASTURE, ARABLE, and HAY LAND, on which there is a STOCK and
CROP, which may be had at a valuation. The farm and land may be taken alone.
For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. Henry Jones, Evans Bank, Llanelli; Mr.
Benj. Jones, solicitor, Llanelli; or to Mr. Thos. Morgan, Maesgweda, near St. Clears.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
and No. 1, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of
MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business
only for principals on commission.

MR. CROFTS weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or
under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares,
whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.
DIVIDEND MINES.—South Caradon, Wheel Lovel, Rix Hill, Treviskey and Barrier,
Sperma Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merilyn, Wheel Golden, South
Tamar, Alfred Consols, and Cobre.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Boringdon Consols, Gonamena, Hennock, Wheel Robins,
West Wheel Robins, Princes Albert (Perranabuloe), Crebor, Wheel Damsel, United
Mexican, Cocas, Wheel Robins, Caradon Wood, Okel For, Cefa Bruno, North Towry,
Bell and Lanarth, Duke of Cornwall (tin, Bodmin), Devon Kapunda, Santiago de
Cuba, Wheel Langford, Wheel Carpenter (South Sydenham), Bodmin, Consols, and
North Wheel Trelawny.

WANTED.—Wheel Friendship, Bedford United, and Linares.

MR. CROFTS has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange
to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any ad-
dition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also
transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

MR. CROFTS begs to call the attention of his friends to NOUVEAU MONDE
and COLONIAL GOLD SHARES. On 19th June last, Mr. Crofts commenced to pro-
phesy, and has so continued to this date, that "an important advance must take place
in these shares sooner or later." They were then 1/4 to 1/2 prem., and this week have
reached 1/2 prem. upon 1/4 paid. Mr. Crofts predicts a still further and considerable
advance in these securities, and has still "special reasons" for the opinion.

Office Hours:—No. 4, King-street, from Half-past Nine till Eleven, and from Three
till Five o'clock; No. 1, Finch-lane, from Eleven till Three o'clock.—Nov. 26.

"THE REASON WHY?"
COLONIAL GOLD AND NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD SHARES.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, referring to his advertisement above, is induced to
ask the attention of his friends to some particulars touching the probable intrinsic
worth of these shares in reference to the event this week—that of a considerable rise
in their value. Mr. Crofts has been frequently requested, during the last six months,
to state his reasons for predicting that "an important advance must take place in their
value sooner or later," which, in all cases, he has not hesitated to do by letter, and
now thinks the time is come to do so publicly.

The yield of gold, whether from alluvial deposits or its native quartz, both in Cali-
fornia and Australia, has thus far exceeded to an immeasurable extent the most sanguine
expectations in all British mining and mercantile circles. The gold mining and
mercantile minds, until at last its arrival becomes reported in *corpos* instead of *ounces*; and
one vessel from the gold regions, freighted with the bullion, follows another so rapidly,
that a summary of a single week's import more than equals the former pro-
duction of a whole year; whilst to back this fact, and demonstrate the continuity of
supply, the reports of the deposits simply indicate that quantity cannot be defined,
but rather that it is unlimited, and can have no bounds assigned to it. Scepticism on
this point is useless, even if applied to spots already known; whilst who can doubt
that greater deposits still exist in unexplored regions, which the enterprise of man
will search for and find? Thus it would appear that gold digging—gigantic as it
has become already—is still in infancy. The child has to become a man—perhaps a
giant—perhaps a Broddingnagian, divested of the fable.

The gold, then, being within the grasp of capital and labour, must enrich primarily
England and America, in whose territory so far it is found. Individuals go there, and
enrich themselves to an unheard-of degree, though possessing, in most cases, neither
capital or skill, "without our special wonder." Why should it not be obvious, then,
or why should it be doubted, that *companies of individuals* with capital, engineering,
and all other necessary talent in the "staff" sent out, first-rate management in Lon-
don, and a complete organisation in every department, must succeed to realise for
their shareholders enormous profits? Were there but scanty deposits of gold any-
where, or everywhere, the case would be different; capital would be absorbed with-
out creating returns, however large it might be. It would be using, as Dr. Johnson
(it is best to give the author) expresses it, "a steam-engine to lift a feather." As
the matter stands, however, one great element of success exists in the subscribed ca-
pital of the two companies indicated, and there may be others equally *bona fide*, being
ample for all purposes, or for the conquering difficulties and delays incident to op-
erations in new countries. The means being (as I humbly conceive) perfect, the end
must be unbounded success. The brief past has become an indicator of a long future.
No man lives who can state final results; every one does not either imagine or ap-
preciate their importance.

Having now given my "reasons why" I recommend investments in COLONIAL
GOLD AND NOUVEAU MONDE SHARES, it remains for me also to state, as the result of
experience, that adventures in mines require no more than the usual amount of cau-
tion on the part of the capitalist; the operations of these companies are open to all.
The statements here advanced, I may readily be tested; and the most experi-
ence and judgment the capitalist can bring to bear upon the question, the better for
him. The choice of an agent for carrying out his operations depends upon himself.
1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, dated 27th Nov., 1852.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,
23, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, and 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Alfred Consols	Great Bryn Consols	Tavy Consols
Leeds and St. Aubyn	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trevy Consols
Ally-Crib	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey and Barrier
Anglo-California	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Balmoon	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Bedford United	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Bell and Lanarth	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Bleaton Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Black Craig	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Bodmin Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Boscawell Downs	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Brewer (Copper)	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Britannia Gold and	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Burra Burra (Austra-)	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Caradon Wood (Ile)	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Carsons Creek	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Cathedral	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Carvann	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Castle Dinas	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Carn Brea	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Cwm Erbin	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Chyprase Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Clive	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Comford	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Condurow	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Cook's Kitchen	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Carvann	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Cruddock Moor	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Devon Burra Burra	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Devon and Courtenay	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Devon Consols North	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Doleath	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Duke of Cornwall	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Alfred Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Black Craig	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Margaret	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Pool	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Seton and Maude	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
East Wheel Russell	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Esgar Llee	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Garreg	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Gonamena	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Great Shebs Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Great Work	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Great Wheel Alfred	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Great Wheel Baderen	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Orsedd	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Penhale Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Penhance Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Pharmis Great Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Praced Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Rix Hill	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Round Hill (Salop)	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Silver Valley	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Sourton Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South Frances	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South Caradon	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South Condurow	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Sidney Goldolphin	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
St. Agnes Beacon	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
St. Aubyn and Grylls	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
St. Ives Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South of Scotland	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South Wh. Basset	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
South Carn Brea	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Tees Side	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Trebrvah	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Trefusis	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Trelawny	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey
Tinicroft	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.
Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the
kingdom within the shortest notice.—Nov. 26, 1852.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER**, No. 23, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, in the CITY OF LONDON,
and No. 28, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY, returns his sincere thanks to
his friends and the public for their kind and liberal support, which has far exceeded
his expectation, and begs to inform them that he continues to transact business in
the PURCHASE and SALE of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES;
also FOREIGN STOCKS and SECURITIES of ALL KINDS; BRITISH and
FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES and SECURITIES, MINING SHARES, &c. Mr.
Reynolds also begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has a thorough prac-
tical knowledge of mining in all its various stages, having been connected with the
management of Mines and Mining Property upwards of 20 years, and is in constant
communication with the owners and agents of mines in the United Kingdom, and
therefore in a position at all times to give the best information relative to established
mines, as well as to the merit of any new undertakings brought before the public.
Mr. Reynolds further begs to state that his charges on business transacted by him
are strictly conformable to those made by other duly authorised Brokers of the City
of London.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—50 Wheel Augusta
(Tin); 50 North Tamar; 20 Darren; 40 Wheel Gill; 100 Lydford Consols;
50 Wheel Trelawny; 100 Tremollett Downs. It is requested that any parties wishing
to purchase will state their price at once.—Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," 4, Clark's
place, Bagnigge-wells-road, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET,
ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times
in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably
established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the
principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be
happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best
DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the pur-
chaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Bedford United	Tresavean
Tremayne	East Darren	Trevelay
West Providence	Wheal Margaret	Trelawny
Great Devon Consols	Lewis	South Tolsus
South Frances	Tincroft	St. John del Ray
Wheal Seton	South Tamar	Cobre

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEAR-
ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as:—

North Vale of Towry	East Basset	Tamar Consols
North Damsel	Mary Anne	West Basset
Wheal Grenville	East Russell	Hallamming
Trefusis	Kilbricken	Wheal Neptune

West Towan
Mining Offices, 33 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**INVESTMENTS.—GOOD AND SAFE DIVIDEND-PAYING
MINES**, at present prices, will give purchasers from FIFTEEN to TWENTY
PER CENT. per annum. The subscribers have always on SALE SHARES in the
BEST and SAFEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in mines which will soon pay divi-
dends, and with prospects of early and considerable improvement.—James Stevens
Tripp and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lane,
Lombard-street.

MR. RYE is a BUYER in the following MINES, viz.:—West Pro-
vidence, Gonamena, Mendip Hills, Tremayne, Treviskey and Barrier, Tre-
mavean, West Caradon, and Craddock Moor.—Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street,
Established 12 years.

**LANDS IN AUSTRALIA.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF SELLING
OR PURCHASING LANDS** in either of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES will
communicate, by post, preliminary particulars and terms to Mr. Whittington, No. 7,
New Broad-street, City, London.

GOLD AND COPPER.—Any GENTLEMAN, or COMPANY,
wishing for INFORMATION, or REPORTS, connected with either of the
above metals in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, Sydney, or Melbourne, may OBTAIN
the ASSISTANCE of a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN, with first-rate refer-
ences, who has had experience in both branches, and who will leave for Australia at
fortnight's time.—Address, Capt. S. Bowden, Mr. Hamilton Martin's, Truro, Cornwall.

**COLLIERIES MINE, PARISH OF KILMOE, COUNTY CORK.—
CAUTION.**—As the LEASE under which this mining sett is held is FOR-
FEITED for breach of covenant, the public are CAUTIONED not to engage in the
same.—Nov. 20, 1852.

EXTENSIVE AND CELEBRATED MINING SETTS, held on
1-20 dues.—THE MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the ASHBURTON TIN
AND COPPER MINES ARE FOR SALE, on very favourable terms; and the pur-
chaser may have the SETTS, comprising about one square mile, GRATUITOUSLY.
—Apply to Mr. R. Hunt, 75, Cornhill.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET.
THE LEASE of 130 acres in the SWANSEA VALLEY, containing an aggregate
thickness of 50 ft. of COAL, and 10 ft. of IRONSTONE, which are well proved on the
adjoining properties.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Barber and Basset, civil
engineers and mineral agents, Cardiff, or Newport, Monmouthshire.

**MINES TO LET.—TO BE LET, BY ROYALTY, ALL THE
MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE** under upwards of 100 acres of land, near
the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Swindon, near Himley, Staffordshire.
—For particulars, apply to Mr. James Perry, Swindon; or Messrs. Caldwell and
Canning, solicitors, Dudley.

STEAM-COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET.—outlay of capital moderate.
—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struvé, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

**TO CONTRACTORS.—ENGLISH CONTRACTORS WILLING TO
TENDER FOR THE GROUND-WORKS OF THE LOUIS NAPOLEON DOCKS**,
Place de l'Europe, PARIS, are invited to address their PROPOSALS as soon as pos-
sible to the Administration of the Docks, No. 27, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

**TO MANUFACTURERS IN METAL, COLLIERIES, &c.—A
GENTLEMAN EXPERIENCED IN THE PREPARATION OF SULPHUR-FREE
FUELS** is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. To any proprietary disposed to forward
the production of an original and most powerful steam, marine, and general man-
ufacturing fuel, the ADVERTISER OFFERS both his INVENTION and SERVICES.
The highest testimonials.—Letters addressed to the care of Mr. T. F. Neale, No. 6
Church-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire, will receive immediate attention.

**TO WHITE LEAD AND ACETATE OF LEAD MANUF-
ACTURERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, A RECIPE**, by which ACETATE OF
LEAD can be PRODUCED in any quantities, in from FOUR to SIX DAYS, WITH-
OUT INCREASE OF COST over present method of production.—Address, by letter,
to "J. C.," Messrs. Hornby and Towgood, 31, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

TO MINERS, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.
—TO BE SOLD, A NEW PUMPING ENGINE, equal in power to one with
a cylinder of 42 in. diameter. It is well arranged, and the quality of the workman-
ship is good.—May be seen on application to P. K. Jackson, Salford Rolling-mills,
Manchester.

FOR SALE, an entirely NEW BOILER, now lying at Newport,
Monmouthshire, made of best Shropshire plates, 22 ft. long, 5 ft. 4 in. dia-
meter, with a dome 2 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. diameter; and one tube the entire length,
2 ft. 6 in. diameter. This boiler is of the very best workmanship, was made for ex-
portation, and HAS BEEN PROVED TO 150 lbs. the square inch, to comply with the
requirements of the Zollverein.—Apply to Mr. D. Lawrence, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—WANTED, for this Mine, TWO good
SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES, a 60-in. for pumping, and a 16 to 18-in.
ROTARY, with stamps and drawing-gear attached.—Particulars to be sent to Capt.
Williams, at the mine, near St. Austell, Cornwall; or to Mr. Heath, 1, Church-croft,
Clement's-lane, City.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with
bed-plate, complete, ready to lay down, from 18 to 22-in. cylinder, and 4 to
6 in. to 5 ft. stroke.—Address, "A. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

**BEACON TIN MINING COMPANY.—FOR SALE, FORTY
SHARES** in this promising concern; lowest price, 10s.—Apply, by letter,
to "J. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

**SHARES FOR SALE IN THE GYFRON CONSOLIDATED
MINES**, in the parish of Llanidloes, North Wales. Lowest

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Laurence Pountney-hill, on the 17th inst.—Mr. SMITH in the chair,—when the following report was read:—

Your directors, in laying before you their report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852, have to record a period of greater difficulty and depression in the iron trade than on any former occasion.

It will be apparent that, with rails at prices lower than ever before known, their manufacture must have been carried on without profit, and the annexed statement shows that the profit therein exhibited has been derived from the rents of the estate, and from other sources.

It has been the policy of your directors, during the period of depression above-mentioned, to sell only in small parcels as they required work for their mills, and to restrict the make of rails to as small an amount per week as was consistent with economy in the manufacture, and the employment of the men engaged in that department of the works. The quantity of rails made, therefore, during the year ending the 30th of June last, has been only 25,320 tons against 32,830 tons in the preceding year, and 34,689 tons in the year ending 30th June, 1850.

Your directors did not think it advisable to diminish the production of pig or other unmanufactured iron, and the effect of this operation has been that, on the 30th of June last, the company had in stock about 9000 tons of iron in the several stages of manufacture. They have also carried out the same principle with regard to the stock of ironstone (which has for many years been much too low), and they have been enabled to increase this stock from 10,000 tons in June, 1851, to 37,000 tons in June, 1852.

So considerable an increase in stocks could not be attained without some addition to the working capital of the concern, and a reference to the annexed statement will show that while the item of convertible stocks, amounting to 57,725l. 2s. 8d., exhibits an increase of 28,000l. as compared with the previous year, your directors were only obliged to effect a temporary loan of 12,000l. This loan has since been repaid, the stocks of iron having been partially worked off in the execution of orders undertaken at remunerating prices.

There is scarcely any alteration in the length or weight of the tram-roads upon the company's property since the last report.

The falling off in the rental of the property is chiefly owing to heavy repairs. The anticipations of an increased profit from the brewery have been realised, notwithstanding some considerable outlay for plant necessary for carrying on a larger trade. The farm (notwithstanding the price of hay at the works having been as low as 3l. per ton) has been conducted with only a very trifling loss.

Your directors, with the view of simplifying the accounts, have excluded therefrom the item of royalty (it being in reality no receipt), but they think it right to state that as on the Rhymer property the mine and coal raised free from any royalty, the cost of manufacture is thereby necessarily reduced by the amount which formerly appeared under that head on the credit side of the balance-sheet.

The statement of accounts now furnished shows a balance of 5029l. 4s. 5d. This sum your directors propose to carry forward to the credit of the current year, from the profits of which, considering the beneficial character of their engagements, and the present prospects of the trade, they feel justified in taking about 8000l., and in recommending the payment of a dividend on the 15th January next of 1l. per share on the original shares, and on the new shares (free of income tax) for the half-year ending December 31st, 1852, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and they have confident hopes of being able to recommend a further dividend on the half-year ending June 30th, 1853.

The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Blyth and Mr. Child, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. In conclusion, your directors have the pleasure of stating that they have reason to believe the affairs of the Rhymer Iron Company are assuming a more satisfactory aspect than they have exhibited for many past years.

Statement of the Affairs of the Rhymer Iron Company—June 30th, 1852.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
Capital—50l. shares, as per account, June 30, 1851.....	£495,800 0 0
—15l. ditto ditto ditto.....	141,134 0 0
Capitalised profits ditto ditto.....	26,590 16 2
Amount of fixed outlays per account, June 30, 1851.....	£544,175 19 0
Movable plant as last year ditto.....	76,921 19 2
Balance to trade account.....	£ 42,426 18 0

TRADE ACCOUNT.	
Balance from capital.....	£42,426 18 0
Mortgage by Alliance Insurance Company.....	£30,000 0 0
Temporary loan.....	12,000 0 0
Advance from West of England Banking Company.....	4,000 0 0
Interest on mortgage.....	295 17 9
Amount due to Duke of Beaufort for royalty.....	£ 109 13 9
—Ditto Marquis of Bute ditto.....	2513 18 7
—Ditto Rhymer Railway Company for tonnage.....	1685 10 6
Sundry claims and invoices unpaid.....	8938 2 0
Acceptances, 17,547l. 2s.; dividends unpaid, 21,960l. 10s. 8d.....	19,743 12 8
Profit on the year, 5681l. 10s. (less loss in 1851, 6022l. 5s. 7d.).....	5,029 4 5
Total.....	£126,742 17 8

• Repaid 3d Sept., 7000l.; 9th Oct., 5000l.

Advance to A. Buchanan and Co.....	£11,807 15 10
Stocks taken 26th June, 1852:—	
Minerals taken, iron manufactured & unmanufactured.....	£57,725 2 8
Stores, timber, &c., for use of works.....	2,277 8 9
Iron-plates and rails on tram-roads, 10,715 tons 15 cwt.....	32,147 7 8
Hay, cattle, &c., 2824l.; horses, hay, &c., 2690l. 13s. 8d.....	5,533 13 8
Amount due to the company for iron, &c.....	9,510 18 6
Bills receivable.....	£ 5890 11 6
Cash at Glym's.....	909 3 1
„ at works, 929l. 14s. 1d.; in London office, 21l. 1s. 11d.....	950 16 0
Total.....	£126,742 17 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—DEBITS.	
Manager's and engineer's salaries at the works, &c.....	£ 1541 11 2
Rates and taxes at works.....	1549 6 2
Office expenses, works—clerks' salaries, stationery, &c.....	916 8 6
Rent of wharf at Newport, agent's salary, taxes, &c.....	437 2 6
Banker's commission at Merthyr, and interest.....	201 1 0
Loss on farm, 15s. 14s. 3d.; school expenses, 57l. 16s. 6d.....	74 0 8
Balance of profit at works carried down.....	10,439 3 1
Total.....	£15,158 3 1

LONDON CHARGES:—Manager's salary.	
Directors' salaries.....	£1000 0 0
Rent, rates, taxes, repairs, travelling expenses, &c.....	500 0 0
Office expenses:—Secretary and clerks' salaries, stationery, &c.....	432 17 9
Interest on mortgage and loans, and discounts.....	2,175 19 7
Total.....	£4,807 13 1
Profit on the year.....	5,631 0 0
Total.....	£10,439 3 1

Balance of loss to 30th June, 1851.....	£ 602 5 7
Balance of profit to this date.....	5029 4 5
Total.....	£ 5,426 18 0

CREDITS.	
Manufacture account.....	£ 6,240 11 5
Stores—Profit on sales, 386l. 17s. 9d.; house coal ditto, 974l. 15s. 8d.....	1,361 13 5
Rhymer rental, 3003l. 16s. 10d.; Beaufort ditto, 178l. 6s. 10d.....	3,177 5 8
Bute rental, 383l. 16s. 4d.; Pontliff ditto, 75l. 13s. 10d.....	459 10 2
Nursery, 32l. 11s. 4d.; A. Buchanan and Co., 2607l. 6s. 8d.....	2,639 17 0
Brewery.....	1,279 5 5
Total.....	£15,158 3 1

The directors' report having been read, Mr. SMITH (the chairman) said, if any shareholder wished to ask questions, or obtain information respecting the affairs of the company, he, or his brother directors, would be happy to answer them, and afford any information in their power.

Mr. JAMES (a gentleman from Merthyr, who, it was said, had come to town for the purpose of attending the meeting) then begged to put several questions to Mr. Alderman Thompson, as a director of the company. He (Mr. James) wished to be informed, among other things, respecting the relations of Mr. Buchanan with the company, what were the particulars of a transaction which had taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Alderman Thompson in regard to a sale of cattle by the latter to the former?

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, in reply, informed the meeting that Mr. James was an agent of the Anti-Truck Association, and that he was a rival shopkeeper of Mr. Buchanan, and had come to town for the sole purpose of getting up an agitation against Mr. Buchanan. (At this point strong and indignant feelings were expressed on the part of the meeting; cries of "shame," "fair play," "question," "order," were made with great vehemence from many parts of the room.) After the disturbance had somewhat subsided, Mr. Ald. Thompson at last stated that a transaction of the nature alluded to by Mr. James had taken place between himself and Mr. Buchanan; that Mr. Buchanan was anxious to obtain cattle for the use of the employees of the company, and that he (Mr. Alderman Thompson) had sold them at a price fixed by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. JAMES then proceeded to inquire of the chairman, what were the particulars of a deficiency of 10,000 tons of iron ore, which had been stated to have occurred in a former account?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the deficiency was only 7000 tons.—On which Mr. Ald. Thompson proceeded to explain that this deficiency had been occasioned by the action of the atmosphere on the iron ore after it had been brought to the surface. (At this statement there was a slight expression of incredulity from some parts of the room.) Mr. JAMES next requested to know whether the stated profits of the brewery included all the outstanding debts due from the beer-shops in the surrounding country?

The CHAIRMAN explained, that the balance of the brewery accounts had been struck in the usual manner, and the profit stated in the report was the actual profit on the concern.

Mr. JAMES then asked several questions regarding the relations of the Rhymer Iron Company and the neighbouring railways, on which a SHAREHOLDER rose, and proposed that the directors should be requested to answer no more questions.

The CHAIRMAN said the board had no objection to answer questions of a general nature, but they must absolutely decline to answer any as to the nature of their contracts with other companies, and their relations generally.

After some desultory conversation respecting what had fallen from the chairman, Mr. BAILDON (the auditor) said he could bear witness that the accounts of the company were in a very satisfactory state; and he considered that the board of directors were entitled to the entire confidence of the shareholders, and more than that, to their gratitude, for the exceeding great care they had taken of their property.

The CHAIRMAN then put it to the meeting whether the report should be adopted, and a dividend of 1l. per share on the original shares, and of 6s. on the new shares, be declared.—The show of hands decided in favour of the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER asked the chairman if there was any truth in the report which had reached him of the intended sale of the Rhymer Works?

The CHAIRMAN said that when he was last at the works he had heard the report, and contradicted it. The author of the report at Rhymer was, he said, in the room:

he did not like to mention names, but he felt he must do so—it was Mr. James. The real truth of the matter was, that some time ago an offer had been made for the Rhymer Works, but it had not been put in a tangible manner. When it was so, he (the chairman) should feel it his duty to call a general meeting, and lay the terms before the shareholders, leaving them to decide for themselves; he then should feel himself at liberty to set as most suited his own views and interest. His duty, as chairman of the company, would then be performed; and he would wish to impress upon the meeting that they must not expect him to act as their sale agent, as he had no intention of doing so.

Mr. BLYTH and Mr. CHILD, the directors retiring by rotation, being duly proposed, were re-elected, and respectively returned thanks.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, and the board of directors was included therein.—A SHAREHOLDER then proposed a vote of unlimited confidence in the directors generally. (Cries of "oh yes!") He said, some years previously the company's affairs had been managed by seven directors, who received 7000l. for their services. They were now managed by five, who received 5000l. per annum. He proposed that the 7000l. per annum, formerly divided among seven, should be now given to the five, as a mark of the sense the shareholders entertained of the eminent services of the board.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholder for his kind intentions; he said that the directors received the money allowed them, not as payment for their services, but as a gratuity; their services were of such a nature as no payment could properly remunerate. Two directors attended at the office every week day; he himself had visited the works over and over again; his son resided there the greater part of the year; 1000l. per annum was no payment for such services; he, therefore, thanked the shareholder again, and begged to decline such further remuneration as he proposed.

Mr. JAMES then begged to be heard; he said he had been vilified and attacked because he had asked questions which, as a shareholder, he had a perfect right to ask. (A gentleman at the board here said, "You hold only 10 shares. Cries of "fair-play.") He had been styled an agent of the Anti-Truck Association, called a petty shop-keeper, had his general character called in question, and he now wished to be allowed to make his defence. He had a relation (a cousin) in Merthyr, who was a solicitor, hence he was called an agent of the Anti-Truck Association; he himself had nothing to do with the Association, and if his relative had it was nothing to him; he was not in business then, had not been for two years at that time; he was a merchant in a wholesale way; had had large dealings with the Rhymer Iron Company, but none of which he was in any way ashamed of; had paid for his shares in the company.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to cross-examine Mr. James, with a view of showing that his transactions with the company had not been so productive of profit to himself as he had expected, and that this had been the cause of his dissatisfaction.

Mr. JAMES having answered his questions satisfactorily, the colloquy ended. A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the repairs of the company's property would require any further outlay?—The CHAIRMAN said more expenditure would be required, but that was proposed to make a reserve fund in future, out of which the mortgage would be paid off, and contingent expenses supplied. After some other questions of an unimportant nature, the meeting separated.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

L. VERNON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. G. THOMAS (the managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting, and of the special general meeting; after which the CHAIRMAN moved that they be confirmed, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then read the 53d report, which signified that the present directors undertook the management of the company's affairs on the 6th July last. On the 10th August they circulated among the shareholders a special report, setting forth their views of the actual condition and future prospects; that more minute investigation since had not altered the favourable conclusions they had then drawn, nor weakened the confidence they felt that the measures then contemplated, and which are now in progress, were calculated gradually to restore the concern to a state of prosperity; but time was necessary. They had closed the expensive and unproductive works at Bananal, and removed the mining establishment to Gongo Soco, where all their efforts were now concentrated. It will require time to replace that vast mining field in an effective position, and the treasures which it is believed have been left can be brought to light, and made available. The instructions of the directors to the mining establishment at Gongo Soco is to look to the old ground for the daily supply of the stamps and washing-house, whilst diligent explorations at different places may bring to light new discoveries; and then apply, with equal energy and perseverance, to the merits of adjacent properties, either in distinct parts, or extensions of the Gongo field. The western ground will be effectually explored. Cumba and Caita Funda will be worked to conclusive evidence; all will be done which a legitimate spirit of enterprise, tempered by a proper degree of prudence, may dictate. From Gongo Soco the produce has been 60 lbs. 8 ozs. 13 dwts., and from Bananal 11 lbs. 9 ozs. 5 dwts.—together, 72 lbs. 3 ozs. 18 dwts., which has realised 2791l. 1s. 1d. for the half-year ending June. The expenditure (chiefly at Bananal) 2565l. 6s. 6d., showing a loss of 2474l. 5s. 5d. for the six months. In the last half-year 2500l. stock (reserve fund) was sold by the board, reducing the amount to 13,000l. in the 31st Dec., now in the names of the trustees. The sum paid on account of the last call since the 2d August leaves only 386l. unpaid to complete the 5000l. The force on the 30th June consisted of 29 Europeans, 51 Native labourers, and 397 negroes—making 477 persons, being 27 less than on the 31st Dec., all in good health and order.

The CHAIRMAN then asked the managing director to read the financial statement, which showed—

Balance of last account to end December.....	£1699 19 8
General expenses at the mines.....	2147 14 6
Salaries at the mines, and in England.....	3117 12 0
Half-year's interest on 15,000l. stock.....	244 10 7
Proceeds of 2500l. sold out.....	2506 5 0
Calls received to end June, on account.....	99 0 0
Received for gold from Gongo.....	2353 0 2
„ „ „ Bananal.....	438 0 11
Leaving a balance to the debit of next account.....	£1324 9 6

Arrears of salaries and wages due..... £1800 0 0
The assets being—Stock standing in the trustees' names, 13,000l.; due on calls 30th Aug., 4931l.; 20 Imperial Brazilian shares; office furniture, palladium, &c.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the reports and statement of accounts be received and adopted, and a copy circulated among the shareholders.—Carried unanimously.

A party present rose to remark that there were extraordinary and conflicting rumours flying around the Stock Exchange as to the position and value of their property. There were parties who considered it all a fallacy and farce that the concern was daily losing money, and it was impossible to know the true position of the concern. He said he represented a large number of shares, and one gentleman at his side held 900. He would, therefore, put some questions *seriatim*, in hopes of satisfactory reply.

These being put by him, were answered to his satisfaction, and he then moved that the proceedings of the day, with a condensed report, be advertised in the *Times* and *Daily News*, which, being seconded, only three hands were held up for, and a large number against, the shareholders expressing their opinion that such a step would amount to an attempt at puffing, which was far from their wish.

Mr. F. N. JOHNSON (one of the directors) rose to observe that the reports, finances, and account of the proceedings, were already printed and circulated among the shareholders, and regularly published in the *Mining Journal*, which accordingly found its way into the *Times*, and other daily papers, so that full publicity was already given; but to send it to the morning papers named as an advertisement, could be deemed no other than a puff, and would be noticed only as such by the public. The board had taken every step they deemed necessary to ascertain the real worth of the property, and until they were in possession of full particulars from their agents they could say no more. To develop the resources at Gongo would, of course, take time.

The business being terminated, Mr. HENDERSON moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors, who were warmly applauded since they had been in office, and likewise expressed his perfect confidence in them and their judgment, in carrying the concern to a successful issue.—Carried. The meeting then separated.

GREAT BRYN MINING COMPANY.

At a special general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, King William-street, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last general meeting, held on the 26th August, it was proposed by Mr. HENRY MOLYNEUX, seconded by Mr. STEELE, and carried unanimously, that the said minutes be confirmed.

The financial statement was then read—viz:—

Balance in hand last account.....	£899 19 3
Tin sold.....	23 8 6
July cost.....	£274 0 0
August ditto.....	195 11 0
September ditto.....	195 11 0
Freight of steam-engine.....	5 15 0
Half-year's salary to the secretary.....	30 0 0
Capt. Kernick's expenses.....	4 0 0
Rent of office, &c.....	17 10 0
Stationery, printing, advertising, &c.....	9 10 0
Accountant's charges, &c.....	10 0 0
Loss.....	2 0 0
London expenses.....	14 10 6
Leaving balance to next account.....	£ 11 9 11½

Mr. LEEHAN (the secretary) read the report of the committee, and that of Captain John Kernick, as follows:—

In again meeting the shareholders in this adventure, the managing committee have great satisfaction in being able to state that the reports received from the mine since the last general meeting, as well from shareholders and others who have witnessed it as from Capt. Webb and Kernick, are in all respects favourable to the prospects of the company, and if the sale of ore has not been so great as was anticipated in the last report, it is only because it has been found expedient and economical to confine the engine to sinking work, instead of attaching it to stamps for the crushing of ore.

The boiler was received on the 23rd of September, and the machinery was completed with all possible dispatch. On the 15th Oct. the captains reported that the engine was working satisfactorily, and had been set to work 6 feet below the 10m. level. On the 19th of the present month it had got 2 fms. below the 10, the ground continuing as favourable as could be wished for. In driving south in the 10 they have intersected several dropers bearing east and west, which in their declination fell on Lelan's tin lode between the 20 and 30 fm. levels; these branches are from 6 to 12 in. wide, and contain portions of black, yellow, and grey copper ore, with a large quantity of muffle. The captains express their belief that the copper branches falling in with Lelan's tin lode will greatly improve the prospects of the mine, when they are developed. Lelan's tin lode, east of the heave, was cut through at the end of October, and in driving eastward in the adit level it is found to be holed by a slide; on driving in the settled ground, however, east of the heave, the lode has been cut (a circumstance of importance, on account of the great elevation of ground eastward of it). In this direction the lode is much the same in size and quality as westward, but the copper lode is more separated and clearly defined; the copper lode is about 3 ft. and the tin 2 ft. wide. The small quantity of tin (about 2 cwt.) sold in May last, produced 39l. per ton, in consequence of its imperfect pressing. About a fortnight since, something more than 7 cwt. was sold—No. 1, comprising nearly 5½ cwt., realising 60l. per ton, and No. 2, about 1½ cwt., bringing 24l. 5s. per ton. Nothing can be more satisfactory, not only as to the high price realised, but as to the confirmation it gives to the reports of the quality of the tin made by those gentlemen who formerly

inspected the mine. It is reasonably anticipated that the quality of that from each level below will be still superior. Capt. Kernick reports that there are several hundred tons of tin broken in the back of the adit, but the point of operation being so shallow they cannot yet report on its quality. In their cross-cut south in the shallow adit level they last week intersected the capels of a lode which is not yet developed, but Capt. Kernick, judging from the large quantity of water which proceeds from it, speaks of it with much satisfaction. In the event of tribulation, ground being opened here the elevation of the ground towards the south will be of great importance. The lode in the deep adit at the Little Bryn is very promising, as it continues from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, and contains portions of grey and black copper, with a considerable quantity of muffle distributed throughout; it improves as they drive west into the hill, and is intersected by the north copper lode of the Great Bryn, about 20 fathoms west of where it is proposed to sink upon it.

Upon the whole, the reports, both of the workings and the prospects of both sets, are very satisfactory, and by Christmas, or thereabouts, there is no doubt that the lode in Great Bryn will be cut to the 10 and 20 fm. level. The large supply of water there now has induced Captain Webb very judiciously to keep the wheel at work, while the engine is confined to sinking. The stamps are all ready to be put on to the engine, and when the work it is now appropriated to is got through, they will be attached, and, of course, greatly increase the supply of stuff for sale. Both the engine and the boiler are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by the captains. Not a single hour's intermission has taken place since the engine was set to work, and Capt. Webb says that should the water become fourfold what it is, the engine is capable of sinking the mine 50 fms. below the deep adit. Having thus reported all they deem necessary as to the mines and the operations going on there, your committee have only to add—first, that, according to the rules, two of the committee of management go out to-day, and must either be re-elected, or have their places filled up by other gentlemen from amongst the shareholders; and, secondly, that the accounts show the company's expenditure up to the present time to have been 3512l. 0s. 6½d., leaving only a balance of 117l. 7s. 11½d., which renders it indispensable to make a call of 2s. 6d. on each share.

CAPT. JOHN KERNICK'S REPORT.

Nov. 19.—We have this day carefully examined the operations of this mine, and now beg to hand you our report. The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 10m. level; the ground continues as favourable as we could wish it; the price per fathom is 6l. 10s. as a bargain to the 20 fm. level. In driving south in the 10m. level we have intersected several dropers bearing east to west; but in their declination fall in Lelan's tin lode, between the 20 and 30 fm. levels; these branches are from 6 to 12 in. wide, and contain portions of black, yellow, and grey copper ore, with a large quantity of muffle. The copper branches falling in with Lelan's tin lode will, no doubt, greatly advance the prospects of the mine when these functions are developed. We expect to cut Lelan's tin lode in the 10m. level about the 4th Dec., viz., our next setting day—and, from the appearance of the ground in the cross-cut, there is every prospect of a good discovery on cutting the said lode. In driving eastward in the adit level, we find Lelan's tin lode headed by a slide, as noticed in former reports; but on driving in the settled ground, east of the said heave, we have cut the lode east of the slide, which we consider highly important, on account of the great elevation of ground eastward on the line of the said slide; this lode, east of the slide, is much the same in size and quality as seen westward; but the copper lode is more separated, and more clearly defined. On rising on the tin lode in the back of the adit, we have but little entire ground—it being so shallow. We have, therefore, thought proper not to lay out money on this lode, but as the prospects may recommend in sinking. You will perceive, from prices of the tin sold, that the quality is good; and we may expect that the quality of the tin from each level below will be still superior to the last sold. We have several hundred tons of tinstuff broken from Lelan's tin lode in the back of the adit; but the point of operation is so shallow that we cannot report as to its quality, as we can confidently do of this lode going down below the adit level. In our cross-cut south, in the shallow adit level, we have this day intersected the capels of a lode which is not yet developed. We think from the large quantity of water proceeding from this lode, that the indications are favourable; and in the extent of tribute ground being opened in this part of the mine, the elevation of the ground towards the south will be of great importance to the interest of the company. At Little Bryn, we have discovered in the adit level a well-defined tin lode, 3 feet wide, which is separated from the copper lode by a horse of light kilaas. This lode is of great promise, as in its bearing it runs into the hill on the west, where there is considerable elevation of ground. The ground in the engine-shaft at Great Bryn is much mining, and is looking well for the prospects of the mine in sinking. Our engine is doing good duty; and we are satisfied of our utmost expectations will be realised.—JOHN KERNICK.

Mr. LYNCH inquired as to the estimated liabilities since the accounts were made up, and elicited that the cost for October and November would be about 3500l.; the cost of the new boiler and pitwork, from Mr. Thomas, of Charlston, about 4000l. more.

Mr. PEARCE observed, that although the prospects according to the report were exceedingly good, a long period of delay and disappointment had arisen from the non-completion of a boiler contracted for with another party. During the delay a large quantity of tinstuff must have accumulated, and yet the estimated quantity now did not show they possessed more tin at surface than they had five months ago, when it was stated there was 600 tons at surface, to which he had attached a large value, and was waited to expect an early dividend; consequently, there ought to have been some necessity for a call at this moment, and without due explanation he should oppose the making of one. He had satisfied himself as to the value of the tin, by analysing some of it, clearly proving it was worth the price it realised in the market, only that there should have been larger sales in place of the small ones made.

Mr. STEELE observed, that he went down to the mine on his own account about six weeks since, and was underground with Capt. Webb, where he found everything as it had been represented; at that time Lelan's lode was discovered, yet the ore he saw above and below corresponded with the specimens he had before seen in the office; the lode was of the size represented, and the quantity of stuff at the surface very considerable, though, lying in various piles, he could not venture to give an opinion as to the probable tonnage. The six-headed stamps had only just been put to work, there being no surface water until the 11th Oct.; now they had abundance of it, and quite enough to supply the wheel and for dressing purposes. Supposing the stuff to be 600 tons, it might be worth 40s. per ton. The liabilities were apparent, and must be met, and holding a large interest, he would cheerfully respond to the 2s. 6d. call, or even a larger one if it were made.

A long discussion ensued—some arguing that the stamps should be at once applied to the steam-engine, in order to make the earliest possible return of the tinstuff.

Mr. LEEHAN stated that the agents were anxious to see the lode in the 10 and 20 fm. levels before attaching the stamps to the engine. Six heads were working at the wheel, which, with the present supply of water in the winter months, would work 18 heads.

Mr. WELBORN moved that the report read be received and adopted, which, being seconded by Mr. GOLDSON, was carried—there being only four dissentients.

Mr. STEELE proposed a call of 2s. 6d. per share, payable in 21 days, which was seconded by Mr. WELBORN, and carried with only two dissentients.

Mr. MOYSE expressed his satisfaction at the state and prospects of the mine, which he had visited often; and he looked confidently forward to seeing Great Bryn one of the most lasting and profitable concerns in Cornwall.

The CH

Original Correspondence.

MINES ROYAL, AND PRE-EMPTION OF BASE METALS.

SIR,—In reference to "C's" communication on this subject, in your last week's impression, I wish to observe that, from the absence of all mention of mines royal among the earlier statements of the king's prerogative, and for other reasons too lengthy to detail here, I am clearly of opinion that no such privilege ever legally existed. That the Crown has been in the habit of exercising powers with which it was not legally clothed, I do not deny, and the cases in succeeding reigns of ship money, prize, butaneage, &c., may be taken as so many instances of such dishonest practices. I confess I am unable to find any clearly legal existence or exercise of the prerogative temp. Henry III., and shall be glad to be referred to any such by your courteous correspondent, "C."

No English statute can become or remain a dead letter by reason of desuetude or otherwise, for it is a property of such an Act of Parliament that it remains in full force until repealed. Thus, in the case under consideration, the statute Henry IV. was passed in 1405-6; and if, as your correspondent alleges, it became a dead letter, it must have remained so 235 years, for it was not repealed until the year 1680; but if a dead letter, why was it repealed? The only answer is, that as no English statute can become a dead letter, and as that under consideration had been in active though inconvenient (I may say dishonest) operation for nearly three centuries, justice and learning at length prevailed, and its repeal was insisted on by the good sense of the Commons House of Parliament. To take another instance: in 1694 the Crown, by the 5th and 6th William and Mary, c. 6, obtained the pre-emption of lead at 9s. per ton. Now, although the Crown seldom exercised this privilege, yet we find it was not repealed until the year 1815, having been submitted to for 121 years.

Lastly, the Crown has, by the above statute of 1694, the privilege of buying tin ore at 40s. per ton; but what would desuetude avail if the Crown, now that black tin is at 62s. per ton, were to assert its privilege? Clearly nothing, for the Crown would answer, as it well might, that the right of pre-emption is a privilege which may or may not be exercised, according to the pleasure of the Crown, and that it is absurd to suppose that the Crown can or would exercise such privilege, except when the pre-emption price is under that of the market.

Your correspondent's denial of the patent of Hen. VI. granted to Trafford and Ashton, does not, I think, support his position. Now, at the date of the patent to multiply gold was felonious, by reason of the statute 5th, Henry IV.; and the Crown of these realms then (as now) had no power to dispense with an Act of Parliament, otherwise it would not be a limited but an absolute monarchy. It, however, then had, as it still has, the prerogative of mercy, and so could pardon any infraction of the law. Therefore, the legal effect of the patent to Trafford and Ashton amounted to a mere privilege from any molestation for multiplying gold; or, in other words, it saved them from all the consequences of so doing,—thus it was, virtually, a *prospective pardon*. Your correspondent, "C," is, doubtless, more conversant than I am with the extreme and unconstitutional length to which these dispensations were afterwards carried by the Stuarts.

As I fear I have exceeded the assigned limits of a reply, I will content myself by observing, as to the case in Plowden,—that although at this day it has all the appearance of a *bona fide* one, yet I much doubt whether, considering the time of its determination, the judges were not unduly influenced by the Crown. However, the arguments only, and not the decision of that case, is now valuable, for being *res inter alios acta* the Crown cannot claim it as evidence of its prerogative.

The subjects of mines royal, and that of pre-emption of metals, are, as I think, so contrary and repugnant to the spirit of the present age, that I should be glad to hear further upon the subject, in order to be apprised of all the arguments of which the Crown may avail itself, as I intend that both subjects be brought before Parliament very shortly, not only for the furtherance of mining enterprise, but that the set of disgraceful statutes be at once expunged from the statute book.

T. T.
Inner Temple-lane, Nov. 24.

ON THE NORTHERN MINING DISTRICTS.—No. III.

SIR,—In passing southward from Tyneside, along the outskirts of the Newcastle coal fields into the Vale of Derwent, few lead veins have yet been discovered, and only some very slight trials made, except at Helyfield, south of the River Derwent, which divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham; in strata, from the grey shale, down to the feldspathic limestone about 90 fathoms. And at Silvertongue, on both sides of the Derwent, from that limestone, through sandstone, (locally high and low grit), silts and shales down to 18 in. into a hard sandstone (locally called *crag sill*), 41½ fathoms. Helyfield Lead Mine belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and is situated about three miles south-west of Shotley Bridge, and has been wrought chiefly by one principal vein, which crosses the River Derwent, a little above Allarsford Bridge, and runs in a direction nearly north and south; this is also a very old lead mine, and was formerly wrought, first opened, by a small number of whose descendants afterwards figured prominently. About 50 years since, this mine was wrought to a considerable extent and profit by Messrs. Little and Co., who, after partially exhausting the upper strata by a level, and working southward of Deanhold, began a deep level near the river-side, with the intent to unwater the lower strata; but from difficulties caused by other speculations, before this level could be carried up to its object, the company was forced to abandon the mine; it continued unwrought for several years. The smelting-mill was taken possession of by numerous creditors, and let to and kept in work by a company who purchased ores in Alston Moor, Wear-dale, and Teesdale.

It was sworn by a witness, on a trial for waste, at Durham Assizes, about 44 years ago, that the lead mines in the Derwent district were "altogether exhausted, and totally worked out." They have, however, continued to flourish up to this time, and many new discoveries are, no doubt, yet to be made. It never can be certain that a mine is exhausted, and the old adage, so often quoted by miners, "That the treasures of the earth are laid for all ages, though not for all men," has been exemplified by numerous instances in our own country, but never so wonderfully as by the discovery of gold in California; which having been undisturbed for countless ages, though frequently trodden over by the foot of the savage and the scientific traveller, was at last discovered by the simple circumstance of a man cutting a tail-race to take water from his mill-wheel into the adjoining river, and finding gold amongst the gravel, pursued the search. Others becoming acquainted with his good luck, spread out further, and found more, and thus burst forth the tremendous gold fever which shortly extended to Australia, and with more or less effect, will operate upon every part of the civilised world.

Helyfield Mine, like many others, laid waste for several years, till Mr. Thomas Featherston, an eminent grocer in Newcastle, who had been a successful practical miner, took a lease and began to work again profitably for some years; but afterwards, from a mistaken spirit of economy, restricted the outlay, and confined operations merely to exhausting the upper ground, instead of carrying up the deep level and opening new workings. He is dead; and his successors, in a more liberal spirit, have increased the means of working, and also of crushing and washing the produce, by improved machinery and utensils, and by opening new ore ground, which, if continued in the same spirit, will result in placing the mine once more in a flourishing condition. The ore is silvery, and formerly yielded about 25 ozs. in a foder of lead by the old mode of refining. It will now yield much more by Mr. Pattinson's desilvering process. The principal vein, and its accompanying strings, have been opened for little more than ¼ of a mile from north to south, leaving an extensive field for future explorations. The Dean and Chapter of Durham's lead mining royalty, in Derwent, extends from east to west about eight miles, and from north to south five miles, bounded on the south by the Wear-dale mining district, and on the north and west by that of Derwent—from both of which the richest lead-producing veins are known to pass into their property; but strange as it may seem, either from the want of information, or indifference to the subject, no disposition has ever been shown to induce men of enterprise, skill, and capital to explore the property upon a large scale. The ore-bearing strata lie too deep to be reached except by the aid of machinery and considerable expense. Some parties have, from time to time, made trials within limited bounds, that have generally been abandoned before any chance of success could be expected; and now only one trial is being pursued within this extensive mineral property, in Boldenhead Bourne, near the western boundary, by a company, who have sunk a shaft 30 fms. deep, and nearly 7 fms. into the High Grit Sill, cut a quick vein, having its course nearly east and west, and showing every symptom of improvement downwards; yet, rather from the want of judgment than of means, no attempts are made to go deeper, where, doubtless, they would find the vein more productive.

Silvertongue Lead Mine on the Northumberland side of the Derwent, in property belonging to H. C. Silvertop, Esq.: it is comparatively a new mine, it not being 30 years since it was first begun by a company of mine adventurers in Newcastle; it is but a short distance west from Helyfield low level, and close to the river side. Three veins were discovered—viz. Silvertongue vein, the middle vein, and Providence vein. Engine and drawing-shafts were sunk, water-wheels erected for pumping and drawing work, crushing mill put up, and washing floors formed, levels and cross-cuts driven, and rises made for opening and working the mine effectually. The ground is but partially excavated in Silvertongue vein for about 380 fathoms in length, in the middle vein about 275 fathoms, and in Providence vein, not more than 10 or 12 fathoms. During several years large quantities of ore were raised, and in five years, ending in May, 1845, the average yearly produce was 560 bins of silvery ore, yielding 25 ozs. in a foder of lead by the old mode of refining, and during the three years previous to the working being given up, the produce averaged 50 bins yearly, by a reduced number of miners. The lowest level upon the middle vein was carried across under the Derwent, into property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and communication made to the surface by a shaft in Hyslop Bourne: this mine was only a short time in work, yet 144 bins of ore were raised from a very small portion of ground; these two mines are admirably suited for being wrought together, one pumping-engine and shaft serving to unwater them both, and one set of washing machinery and utensils to prepare the ores for smelting, and a never-failing supply of water is afforded by the Derwent to drive machinery for any purpose. The duties payable to Mr. Silvertop for Silvertongue were 1-10th of the produce of ore at the mine, and to the Dean and Chapter 1-9th for Hyslop Mine, both being upon a liberal scale as compared with many other mines in the north. In my next I shall commence a description of the Derwent Mines, and the district around Blanchland.

Hunter House, Nov. 22. JOHN DOLPHIN.

MINING IN IRELAND—THE DHURODE MINE.

SIR,—I have for some time past read with interest in your Journal the notices of Irish mines by your correspondent at Skibbereen; and am much surprised that any person connected with mining should take umbrage at his remarks, as his object is clearly to uphold mining in Ireland, and expose abuses wherever they exist. I should not have ventured to trouble you on this occasion but for a letter, which appeared in last week's Journal, signed "James Bennett, Captain of Dhurode Mine," relating in no very polite terms the remarks of your correspondent. Now, I happen to be well acquainted with Dhurode long before Capt. Bennett was imported into this country; and I am astonished that Capt. Bennett would lend himself to the publication of the prospectus that appeared some months since in your Journal, wherein it was stated that 1500l. worth of ore was then at surface. Now, Capt. Bennett, if he knows his business, must have been well aware that the statement put before the public was incorrect; and, although he may shelter himself under the pretence that the report was not written by him, yet to allow the public to be deceived, was as bad as if he had appended his name to the prospectus. Now, as an Irish miner, and much interested in the development of the mineral resources of my country, I feel anxious that the public, particularly English capitalists, should have fair play, otherwise there will be a re-action, and the capital flowing from England into this country will be diverted into another channel; and we shall again be doomed to poverty and misery, as heretofore. But to return: I would simply ask Capt. Bennett a question or two, as, according to his statement, he has the truth on his side.—Let us there ever 1500l. worth of ore in or upon Dhurode Mine since he became connected with it, and 2d. Did he not dress over the ore now at surface a second time?

Ennry, Nov. 15. AN IRISH MINER.

THE LINARES MINES.

SIR,—Can any of your numerous readers assign any just reason why and wherefore the shares in this company bear so low a price in the market? The reports from the agents are received and published weekly, with a regularity that ought to inspire confidence. They tell of levels, stops, &c., working successfully; and, better than all, the weekly returns of ore weighed in, smelted, and in stock, prove the reports are true in every particular. The last one stated 76 tons 14 cwt. of ore weighed in for the week, 410½ tons of it in stock, 36½ tons of lead smelted during the week, and 853 tons 6 cwt. of pig-lead in stock—say, in round numbers, 15,000l. worth. The bottom level is as good as we could reasonably desire, and the engine-shaft about to be sunk to a 75 fm. level. The lode east of Shaw's, in the 35, is large and promising. They can drive nearly 3 fms. a month; therefore, they may shortly expect a bunch of lead here to pay at least the cost of driving, and leave backs to work away hereafter. The 45, east of Esperanza, is turning out 2 tons of ore per fathom; the 31, east of Thorne's, 3 tons; the new wine, 2 tons. In this part of the concern the prospects eastward are exceedingly good; and, as far as can be judged, likely to continue so for a long period—in fact, the workings generally are progressing most satisfactorily. What, then, is the cause of alarm that renders the market value of shares so unreasonably low? The commercial arrangements recently effected, and the new deed, have to be put every part of the concern in the very best possible state as a mining and commercial company. As regards the first, I maintain we are in good working condition; everything in the most satisfactory manner possible. Can the commercial department be the cause? Everybody knows that at the present moment lead would almost sell itself, such is the demand for it. Our debt to Clay and Gillman, on the 7th Sept. last, was only 2168l. 3s. 7d. We then had in stock only 358 tons of ore, and 555 tons of pig-lead; we now have 416½ tons of ore, and 853 tons 6 cwt. of pig-lead; showing an increase of 55½ tons of ore, and 296 tons 14 cwt. of pig-lead, in value of about 4800l., which surely could have put us out of debt, and established our credit as a commercial company. As regards the second, the deed was signed by 19-20ths of the proprietors. The parties not willing to sign would be bribed from fingering the dividend; therefore, I expect that most have complied with the conditions. What I principally contend for is a quicker return of our produce; and I can see no reason why such large stocks should be allowed to accumulate. It is too evident they have been so; for we have no account of any sales since 7th Sept., and we have 300 tons of pig-lead more now than then, in face of so great a demand for the article. To be plain, I have had the conducting of such matters, and always made a point of seeing that the ore was made merchantable by dressings as quickly as possible, and then conveyed forthwith to the smelting-house. I know from experience that the process is neither tedious as to time or expense, and when once rendered into pig, it is as easily convertible into cash as any other commodity. Say, then, that we had one-third of our stock in London at this moment. I would undertake to get the full market price for it, by devoting half an hour's time with the merchants on the Royal Exchange, and get their acceptance for the amount discounted the day following at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. I trust these few remarks will draw some cheering reply from the proper quarter.—NUNES: 11fracombe, Nov. 24.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It was with the greatest surprise I read in your Journal of the 28th Aug. the report of the above company, and I will trust to your well-known impartiality between directors and common miners for the insertion of the following remarks:—

In the beginning of 1851, when I was in London, engaging with the company to come out here to work, a quantity of splendid specimens of green and blue carbonate of copper, and large stones of grey and yellow ores, of the richest quality, were shown to me as the produce of the properties already secured to them in Jamaica, a cargo of which was deposited at my house, and the company was engaged, was *en route* for Swansea. I was then offered, as an inducement to sign my agreement, per centage on all ores which we might ship to England, which I instantly did, fully anticipating to almost double my wages thereby. Judge my surprise, therefore, on my arrival here, to find that instead of any ore having been shipped, not a single cwt. had been broken; nor have I ever seen any place, now or heretofore in the possession of the company, where similar stones, or anything like them, could be broken.

On our arrival we were placed to work at Bellair, where in a fortnight we exhausted the indications we could find. From thence we were drafted to Lucky (1) Valley, where we had to work for some time, and then to the "fresh" agent, Mr. Hook on their arrival there. Such were the operations and their results up to the period of their arrival; and such being the case, what where, and whence came, the representations to have kept the shares at a premium?

About this time Friendship was again put to work, when I suppose it unveiled its rich and promising indications to the new agent, which, however, were carefully kept secluded from us, notwithstanding all our best endeavours to get "the slightest promise in life" from it.

In respect to the indications at River Head, it is untrue of Mr. Hook to say that he made the discoveries there, when it is notorious to all here that they were made long before the Liguanea and General Mining Company was called into existence. Besides, the set had been promised to Mr. Fyfe long previous to Mr. Hook's arrival in Jamaica; but owing to that gentleman's long detention in England Mr. Mowatt was induced to turn over the property to the above company.

Now for the more than rival of the Devon Great Consols. Mr. Hook states that there are four lodes, some, if not all, of them about 21 ft. big. I have only yet been able to see two, neither have any of the other miners, and one of them we call a large superficial bed or deposit of gossan, and of no great length; the other is about 2½ to 3 ft. thick, composed of an indurated clay-slate, stained with green carbonate, but containing no ore whatever. What they may turn out we know not, but to compare them with the Devon Great Consols was what well tickled we "cuzen Jacks."

Respecting the inefficiency of their agent, there is more in that than, perhaps, the directors like to have known. They advertised in March or April (I cannot say which) of 1851 for a gentleman as a corresponding agent, to superintend the affairs and correspondence of the company in Jamaica. Now, who did they select? Why an engineer—a person perfectly incompetent to superintend the operations at the mines, much less carry on the correspondence of a respectable company, as may be judged from the order sent out some months afterwards—that his reports, being perfectly unintelligible, must be written out by some one else, and which subsequent reports were afterwards "licked into shape," and written by Mr. Day, of Good Hope, the overseer of Mr. Taylor, their now-to-be resident director.

The directors well knew that he was neither competent as a corresponding nor superintending agent before he left London; and it would almost appear that they were afraid to have sent an intelligent, upright, mining agent, such as abound in Cornwall; they could better transfer the management of the company to some one else, than to a man who would fight out between themselves—I only lay the truth before the public. Should anything I have advanced be doubted, let the shareholders "club together," and send out an independent and experienced person—a miner. Or if any of them have any friends or agents in Jamaica, let them be requested to make dispassionate inquiries, and they will more than confirm my words.

Ever since I knew anything of mining, I have always observed that nine-tenths of those companies who will not, or dare not, give their agents' reports publicly through the *Miner's Journal*, are the worst managed and least successful companies. What can have kept the shares of the company at the price they have been, and as I have said, perfectly at a loss to understand, nor am I competent to judge; but it looks like what we call in Cornwall "drilling the sample."

There is one thing, however, in which the directors have acted rightly,—that is, in appointing Mr. John Taylor as their resident director. He is a gentleman of most excellent abilities for business, and great natural sagacity; so that, although no miner, it will be rather difficult, I guess, to "soft sawdust" him, and whose well-known integrity and honesty of character, and whose sagacity and honesty of character, will be a great recommendation to the shareholders. But, as I have said before, Mr. Taylor is no miner, therefore, let the shareholders insist on the insertion of their agent's reports in your Journal; and should they succeed, they may depend on my impounding their captain's pen whenever it strays away romancing.

I remember, in last October, whilst in Lucky Valley, the only place then working, and where (as the report will show) we had, for a long time, neither ore nor indications, reading in one of the London Journals,—the *Times*, I think,—*inter alia*, "that the company had received favorable news from their mines in Jamaica."—The very reverse had been sent home time after time, and I defy them to show the captain's report to the contrary.—JOHN RILEY: Port Royal Mount, Galloway, Jamaica, Oct. 22.

THE BLACK FOREST OF GERMANY.—No. IV.

SIR,—Installed as a pupil of Dr. Walchner, at Carlsruhe, and having carefully inspected the professor's collection of minerals, chiefly selected by himself from the mines of the Black Forest, I possessed myself of the learned doctor's *Geognosie und Hand-Book der Mineralogie*. From these works I shall collate such facts as will prove to you the truth of the oft-repeated statement that the Black Forest is a mineral wealth, and that the mines appear to have been worked at a very remote period, and to have yielded an immense revenue to the former princes of Baden and Austria, when a part of it belonged to the Suebian circle, and later to Austria in particular. Walchner says, that some of the mines were in operation in the time of the Emperor Otto, in 969. The mineral veins he describes as of great width, varying from 1 in. to 24 fms.; the latter width, of course, occurs but seldom; still of the width of 3 fms. there are innumerable instances. In the perusal of the doctor's works, I have acquired a vast deal of information, which appears to me of great public interest; and as it should be an item in our moral responsibility to correct erroneous data, where there is no intentional fraud, I think it easy to combat any doubt respecting the riches of the Black Forest, and shall succeed in establishing the fact that ores are there found in abundance, equaling in produce those of any other part of the globe, and which, from natural circumstances, and the comparatively trifling cost of labour, are likely to be productive of great and lasting profit, upon a moderate outlay. But I am not yet a mining man, and for the present must write *con amore*, with the simple object of redeeming the credit of this lovely country, and of settling in some sort the question so recently agitated in some of the London journals.

The doctor, in his *Geognosie*, page 258, says, that in the Sophia Mine, at Wittichen, and in the Anton Stuhl, arborescent silver has frequently been found. At page 275, he writes—"In the south of the Black Forest, the whole nests of copper ore; and, with proper working, thousands of tons might be raised." A new mine, called Der neuen Hoffnung Gottes-Gang (New Trust in God Mine), near Freiburg, extends three leagues (15 miles English) along the entire height of the mountains. Some rich veins are found in the red sandstone in Giltgottes-Gang (God's Benevolence) Mine, in the Wittichen Valley, and the Anton Mine, near Schiltach.

In the doctor's *Hand-Book of Mineralogy* still more positive assertions as to the real value of the various ores found in the Black Forest are to be found, analytically tested. I shall, however, confine my attention to the analyses of such ores as I know are of commercial importance to yourself.

Copper (Gediegen Kupfer) contains, by analysis, 99.80 copper, 0.20 gold. Iron is dug up at Garsback, and in the Leopold Mine. Red copper ore (Rothkupfererz), containing 38.5 copper, 11.3 oxide, is found in the Leopold Mine, mixed with solid copper, and in Herrensagen (the Lord's Blessing) Mine, sprinkled in with Kupferkies (Kupferglanz (copper glance), containing 79.50 copper, 19.00 sulphur, 0.75 iron, 1.00 pebble, in the House Baden Mine. Kupferkies (yellow copper ore), containing 33.12 copper, 30.00 iron, 36.52 sulphur, 0.39 quartz, is frequently found with gold or silver sprinkled in lieu of the sulphur. Rich veins abound in the Black Forest, but we need only mention the following mines—viz. Herrensagen, where fine malachite is also found, Frederic Christian, and St. Wenzel. Fahlerz copper (fallow ore), also abounds, in which quicksilver, gold, or silver is sprinkled, and is on that account of considerable value. The rich veins of this ore are in the Völs Valley; the general analysis is 25.50 copper, 25.50 sulphur, 27 antimony, 7 iron, 15.25 silver. Malachite of

very superior quality has also been found at Alpirsbach, in the neighbourhood of Freudenstadt.

This narrative, upon the observation and authority of Dr. Walchner, who, I think, to convince any man of a reasonable soul, that the latent wealth existing in the Black Forest demands the attention of capitalists as a source of profit, and fully demonstrates the truth of what I asserted in my former communication respecting the copper produces up by the simple peasant. In my next I will give you a brief insight into the lead produce; do not, however, expect a very scientific display of mineralogical science, as I see for the most part with another's eyes.

COUNT DE H—

THE IRON TRADE IN AMERICA.

SIR,—In America the question of repealing the import duties on iron continues to be agitated, in prospect of the coming Session of Congress; and seeing how largely the interests of the country generally, as well as of many individual representatives who are powerful promoters of railway enterprise, are involved in obtaining the iron for new roads free of a 30 per cent. tax, it would seem by no means unlikely that before many months are over trans-Atlantic ports will be open to the admission of British rails, duty free.

The importing houses of New York are now offering rails to arrive or landed "in bond," which would further imply that there is some foundation for the above expectations. It may interest your readers to know that the American papers, received per Arctic, contain various articles on the precise "situation" of this important question, at a moment when so extensive a demand obtains for English railroad iron, not only for the States, but for every quarter of the world. In the *American Railroad Journal* of the 13th November arguments in favour of the repeal of the duty are adduced; but even more significant is the communication which is found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the same date:—

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—We are so near to the session that the prominent topics which are to engage its attention are already looked to with interest. One of these topics is the promotion of the interests of new railroad enterprises, which are so great in number and importance. An attempt was made, at the late session, to remit the duties on railroad iron to be imported for a number of years. A general bill, exempting all railroad iron from duty, was reported from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. Orr. Government can dispense with the revenue, for they have a surplus of revenue, and the advance, and wealth and prosperity of the country will be promoted by the total exemption of railroad iron from duty. The price of iron is so high now, that the duty is exceedingly burdensome to all new enterprises, and must check some of them in their progress, or cause their abandonment entirely. If any general and correct effort be made at the coming session to abolish this tax, it will prevail. There is not much railroad iron made here; but the quality is superior to that of the imported article. All other branches of iron manufacture are doing very well. A limit might be put to the time for which railroad iron should be admitted duty free, and, after the lapse of the term, the American article would have full possession of the largest market in the world. The permanent interests of the country, and even the iron-manufacture, would be promoted by this measure."

G. BAILEY TOMS.

East India Chambers, City, Nov. 26.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—If I did not recognise a very old friend in "Argus" (of Truro), I should be disposed to reply to his namesake, "Argus," as I have little sympathy with anonymous piquet scribbles. The present standard of ore is quite irrespective of any attempt of those whom, by way of distinction, I will call the old copper companies, to crush the smelting companies which have of late appeared. This would be breaking butterflies on a wheel with a vengeance! The cause of the rise in ore has been from a deficiency in the supply. I will not stop to inquire what has given rise to this scarcity; a "Miner" (Redruth) has said much to the purpose hereon. We must calculate, however, that when the present high prices have stimulated production and increased the quantities brought to market, if also they should restore the importation of ores, which has been entirely cut off, and if the standard of the market, when the standard will gradually come down, and the ores resume their natural prices; for then the copper companies will look on it with the complacency of *un fait accompli*. No one but a very sanguine, or a very ignorant man, will suppose the present high standard can be permanent.

THOMAS IRVING HILL.

Gray's Inn-square, Nov. 23.

THE COPPER MINE.

SIR,—If there had been no sound reasons for the miners to be dissatisfied with their position and connexion with the copper smelters, the cool indifference with which the principals treat us, and which in their agents amounts to insolence, would be of itself provocation enough; but when we consider that the gravamen of our charge arises to something very like dishonesty, that it is open and palpable to every one, it is only astonishing that a race of men, not remarkable for their patience, should have shown hitherto such submission. By the constitution of the ticketing, or public sale, we receive the tenders of the several bidders for our ores, on the faith that the competition is fair and honest, reserving no price of our own, nor, unless under very peculiar circumstances, the right of withdrawal, to which the miner has always on his part submitted; and whatever reason he may have felt to be dissatisfied with the price, has never offered an objection to complete the sale.

Let us now look at the reverse. Certain influential bodies, purchasing under this system of mutual confidence, meet periodically to discuss the state of the copper trade, and to regulate, so far as practicable, the price of copper, than which nothing can be more fair or natural, did it stop there, and I could wish, for the honour of the (copper) peerage, it always had; but not content with regulating the price of copper, they own property, they also regulate the price of ores, which is not theirs, and, without consulting the miners, agree on the partition of their hard-earned produce. Will any one say, then, my expression, that "we are little better than in a state of serfdom," is too strong? I hear it has given offence, but I cannot retract it; and I will rather strengthen it, by adding that such a state of things is enough to make Captain Will shave move uneasily in his coffin, at the want of spirit in the present generation of Cornishmen.—Redruth, Nov. 22. A MINER.

SILVER BROOK MINE.

SIR,—This very ancient mine being now fairly started, and the steam-engine set to work, a short account of it may prove interesting to the public. Tradition has handed down many wonderful stories of the great riches existing in this property, which induced a small party of gentlemen, principally resident in the neighbourhood, to obtain a grant of the set, and a considerable sum of money was laid out by them in clearing the old men's workings. This being done, the mine was inspected by some very eminent mineralogists and geologists, amongst them Mr. Adam Murray, and Capt. John Prince, and their opinions being so highly favourable, the original proprietors were induced to increase the capital by enlarging the number of shareholders, and the mine was divided into 3500 paid-up shares of 1l. each. To prove the great antiquity of the workings, there are some still existing about 200 years old, referring to the old mine works in Silver Wood, and Silver Brook (names derived from a wood, and a brook running through the set). It appears also that the works were reopened about 95 years since by the then owner of the property, and to use the expression of an old man now living, "there was a course of lead ore as big as a hoghead, in the bottom of a sink." This he says was told him by his grandfather, and to prove it he said, "If the mine is again re-opened you will find there certain tools" (mentioning them severally). These tools have been found, and a good lode of ore; the bottom, however, of the sink has not been reached, and the water was very quick, but enough has been seen to convince any one that in the main the story was correct. In clearing up 7 fms. of the sink, two sets of hand pumps, made of oak, have been taken up; they are well bored, and are in a good state of preservation; the iron rods, however, are oxidised, and the leather valves are as hard as the oak. Amongst other things two candles were found, the outer part of which were completely petrified, with a very small quantity of greasy matter in the centre. Another pump is left in the bottom of the sink with an iron rod in it, and a lever attached. It is not only evident from the tip of this lift that the bottom of the sink is not man-made, but from the state of the timber, tools, &c. found, an increase of water compelled the miners to abandon their operations. It is very probable that the mine was originally worked for silver, which exists in considerable quantities in some of the gossan.

Capt. Prince having selected specimens from different parts of the workings, we give the results of his assays and analyses. The works extend about 250 fms. on the adit, and the set is about three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lodes. The principal lode wrought on, and from which considerable quantities of ore must have been raised, varies from 2 to 12 feet wide, and the parts left are strongly mineralised throughout. The silver lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, has been opened on at a depth only of 4 fms., where phosphate of lead and muriate of silver have been found in the gossan; the quantity of water issuing from this lode prevented the ancients from sinking deeper by aid of their hand pumps. The engine-shaft, now in course of sinking, is placed in a position to fully and speedily develop both lodes 10 or 15 fms. below the adit, and as soon as their intersection is reached, it is fully anticipated that the old men's workings will be drained, and ores brought to the surface and returned made. About 150 fathoms from these workings, and to the north of the engine shaft, an adit level is being driven into a hill on the course of the main lode, which lode is 8 ft. wide, containing good leady work, with gossan on the upper wall, containing silver, and a small quantity of gold. Very many mine agents who have visited the spot, and having been invited to examine the lodes, speak well of the undertaking, but as "good wine needs no bush," so has it been here; the mine has never been puffed, nor even the price of shares quoted in the *Mining Journal*, or in any other paper, and the adventurers, at all events those who are acquainted with the property, rely with perfect confidence as to the results. It may be as well to state that should any persons wish to satisfy themselves as to the value of the property, details may be seen, and every information obtained at the office of the company, 50, New Broad-street, London.

CAPT. JOHN PRINCE'S ASSAYS.

- No. 1.—Produce: 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of lead, and 10 ozs. 10 dwts. 6 grs. of silver in 20 cwt. of undressed ore.
- No. 2.—Produce: 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of lead, and 6 ozs. 13 dwts. 12 grs. of silver in 20 cwt. of the ore.
- No. 3.—Stones crushed and dressed. Produce: 72½ per cent. of lead, and 9 ozs. of silver in 20 cwt. of the ore.
- No. 4.—Crushed work. Produce: 32½ per cent. of zinc, 9 per cent. of lead, and 6 ozs. of silver to the ton.
- No. 5.—Gossan from the caunter, small bunches in the lode. Produce: 21 ozs. 10 dwts. 6 grs. of silver in 20 cwt. of the ore.
- No. 6.—Zinc stones. Produce in 100 grains: sulphuret of zinc, 40.25; lead, 7.25; copper, 0.75; peroxide of iron, 6.50; silica, alumina, and a trace of silver, 39.25=100.00.—JOHN PRINCE: Nov. 25.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

"'Tis a pity when charming women
Talk of things that they don't understand."

SIR,—So runs the song; and I recollect reading an account in "Rollin," or "Hudibras" (I forget which), of the adventures of certain "Cockneys," who, once on a time, must needs go out a shooting; and of sundry awkward predicaments of one Joe Muggins, on that memorable occasion; and I have often thought that this historical fact, and the sentiment of the classic song above quoted, were very analogous to the cockney practices of the present time, when so many of them, with itching palms, would dabble in mining matters within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court; and more especially when they attempt the heights of absurdity, by applying the Cornish property and principle of the Cost-book System out of said jurisdiction. Methinks, they had much better stick to the business they were brought up in, and follow the good old staid maxims of their fathers and maiden aunts, "to try to bed," &c., and ever keep within ear-shot of Bow bells, and lay down a datum-line for success in the contemplation of the history of the renowned Whittington and his feline companion; for what can these French-polished Cockneys possibly know about mining?

As, however, the Cornish motto is "A straight line is the nearest distance between two points," I may say a word or two to you, as after the forcible arguments here adduced, there will be no further necessity for my correspondence. I have long wished to say it; now I have the opportunity, I may as well say it. We Cornishmen consider you guilty of a great piece of impertinence in presuming to dictate to us, and to allow a host of lawyers' clerks and shopboys to do the same through your countenance, in a mass of diluted nonsense. There, I feel better. To the point: these cockneys get a "bal" (not legitimately, for they always pay for it): to which they have got it, they take it to London—of course I mean the grant, not the "bal." No, avoird, can't remove the ancient *metes and bounds*. Well, they take the grant to London, advertise that they have got it, get a few respectable men to stand godfathers to the natural bantling; get some notorious mine captain, and very often a geologist, to write a paper about granite and kilaas, flookan and gossan, lodes and cross-courses, cross-cuts and adits, whims and kibbles, shafts and sumps, engines and stampes; and if we didn't know better, we should be apt to think they understood something about them, so glibly do they write and talk upon a subject that they can't understand. Well, they put the "bal" into 1000 shares, instead of the legitimate 1024, as from time everlasting; they get up a code of rules, sometimes approved of by Collyer, of all people in the world, and where he expects to go to I should like to know, for prostrating his aid thus. The adventures meet without a dinner or punch: agree to "hide by the rules," make a call and pay it, set the "bal" to work under an illegitimate agent (for I am sorry to say we have some bastards amongst us), and thus they go on spending their money, and talk of indications and prospects of returns, to the great scandal of the neighbourhood. Of course, sinking, damming, blasting, and driving, go on in their illegitimate concerns much the same as in our own. Where they get their powder from I don't know, I should suppose from the same illegitimate source as they get their brass.

Take a glance at the London management: they overhaul the cost-sheets as narrowly as they would their wives' grocery books—as if they were looking out for "dead men," or something else of the kind. They have no faith; how can they, therefore, expect to remove mountains? Well, they forgo the north and south lodes, and cost in time, despising altogether the legitimate turnpike through the Stannaries; and as if to crown the absurdity, they enter everything in the cost-book, and keep it daily open, for the public eye to arraign their fallacious proceedings. Some of the adventures have the audacity to give others a premium for shares, on the groundless plea of doing as they please with their money. They spend their money here in labour; often give a better price for it than we do, and sometimes raise more than enough tin to pay cost, all which look upon as sheer loss to the county, and ought not to be tolerated any longer. Such is the state of the Stannaries, as represented to me; and you, or any of your illegitimate readers can find it in your conscience to allow legitimate mining, then no more can be said by your humble servant, LEGITIMATE.

Nov. 25.
P.S.—Should you happen to pass St. Just at any time, I should be happy to show you my certificate of baptism.

Mineral Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. under the 100 fm. level, the lode at this point has a better appearance than for some fathoms sinking. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and worth for copper about 60. per fm.; the lode in the stopes over the 100 fm. level, west of this winze, is worth for copper from 80. to 100. per fm.; the lode in the stopes over this level, east of No. 2 winze, is worth for copper 50. per fm.; the lode in the stopes over this level, east of No. 2 winze, is worth for copper 60. per fm. The lode in the stopes over the 90 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth for copper 30. per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of these mines since the last report.

APPLEDORE.—An engine-shaft has been sunk in a vertical direction to the depth of 38 fathoms. A cross-cut has been driven west in the 20 about 15 fms., and intersected a lode bearing north and south, which is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and little mica, and is very rich; this cross-cut has also been extended 9 fms. east, and intersected another lode and driven and driven on its course about 30 fms.; this lode is 15 to 18 in. wide, and composed of soft quartz, flookan, and mundle. In cutting a pit in the 38 fm. level, a cauter lode has been discovered, its dip or underlie is 5 to 6 ft. in a fathom; this lode has been extended about 7 fms., and contains good stones of lead. In this level the north and south lode (west in the 20) is in the shaft; it has been extended south about 10 fms.; the lode in this distance varies in size from 2 to 3 ft., and consists of flookan, quartz, mundle, and spots of lead; it has a more promising appearance in this level than in the 20, and probably, it will be found to be a deeper level, in which level you may also expect lead on the cauter. The shaftmen are now employed re-fixing pitwork, &c., preparatory to sinking deeper, and, as soon as this is accomplished, I would recommend your sinking with all possible speed, to enable you to prove the cauter, and the north and south lodes, at a deeper level. I would also recommend your driving cross-cuts at the 38, to intersect other parallel lodes.—H. TAYLOR.

The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 38 fms. below the adit. The north and south lode in this level is in the shaft, where it is 2 to 3 ft. in width, and consists of quartz and mundle, spotted with lead. In the east of the north and south lode, a cauter bearing north-east has been discovered under a large flookan slide, and is dipping east full 5 ft. per fm.; the lode being found in this situation, no other means can be used to explore it than by sinking the shaft deeper, as it has the appearance of being the top of a bunch of lead. The north and south lode is much more kindly in the 38 than it is in the 20, and it is very probable it would be found a productive lode if explored deeper. The shaftmen are now employed in the alteration of the pitwork, preparatory to resuming the sinking of the engine-shaft; when the alterations are completed, the pump work will be most effective. I beg to suggest for your consideration whether it might not be found advantageous to drive cross-cut levels, for the purpose of intersecting other lodes.—J. NANCE.

BAT HOLES.—The water is now in fork, and the men have again resumed their places. The lode in the 48 fm. level driving north is very large, and the men are engaged in cutting in to find the foot wall; the lode is all saving work for lead ore, the size of which shall be given you in our next report. The lode in the 36 fm. level driving north, is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, carrying a leader on the hanging wall about 2 in. wide—rich work for lead ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, south of the winze, is producing excellent work for lead ore, which will yield good profit. We have completed the trip lift in the 48, and laid the rails in the level, and commenced tramming this day (Nov. 25) from the stopes, and shall be busily engaged drawing until the stuff is cleared, leaving the lode in the 40 fm. level, which will all sent to the dressing-floors. We intend to set the end to drive south on the Wood level, the 48 fm. level, to-morrow, by four men, and also drive the 60 fm. level south by four men, in order to get under the ore ground gone down at the double pit (viz., whim-shaft), where we have tributaries now working in the bottom of the 17 fathom level—getting ore of good quality. It is our opinion, that by driving these levels and laying the mine fairly open, it will be found both profitable and lasting. At lower Bat Holes we are getting on as fast as possible, and expect very shortly to be in a position to cross-cut the lode.

BICTON CONSOLS.—The 34 fm. level is very much improved in appearance; the lode is now about 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundle, with a small leader of lead, which has been improving for the last 2 fms., the ground continues very favourable for driving—set to-day (Nov. 22) 8 fms. at 40s. per fm. The 34 north and south lode is the same as last reported—set to 3 fms. at 40s. per fm. The sumpmen are sinking below the 34 fm. level, preparatory to refixing the pitwork, and when the new lift is fixed, we hope to sink to the 46 with all possible speed. The lode throughout the bottom level is more encouraging than we have hitherto seen it.

BIRCH TOR.—The mine is again in fork, and little or no damage has been done beyond the delay. The western part of the mine looks better than I ever before saw it. Our tin has sold at 63. per ton, about 4 tons.

BISHOPSTONE.—The ore ground in the rise from the adit cross-course is now proving sound, and extending 16 fms.; therefore, on Saturday (setting day) I intend to move the men from No. 1 shaft, to stop it away; the best ore is in a friable carbonate of lime-spar. I also propose to take the tramway from the old dressing-floors, and lay the same from the present floors to this rise. The breast going north is still in hard ground, but very promising. No. 2 shaft is now sunk to the 40 fm. level, the ground about the same as last report. I should be glad if you will procure and send me a good hand-crusher.

BLACK CRAIG.—The pitches in the back of the 40 fm. level west are looking very fair for lead. No. 1 cross-cut, in the 28 west, has strings of ore mixed through the rider. No. 2 cross-cut has passed through some fine lead ground again in the past week. The other bargains are much as last reported.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The deep adit is now driven 41 fms.; the forebreast is still very wet, and we have now reached near the point where we expected to intersect the lode. The shaft is down 10 fms. 3 ft. below the shallow adit, making together the depth of 16 fms. We met with a little hindrance in draining the water, there being a flaw in one of the pumps. The wheel is of sufficient power, and we are now busily engaged dividing and cutting down the shaft, after which is completed we shall begin to drain our stuff with the whim.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—In the 26 fm. level the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead; I expect we are getting under the good stuff of the 13 fm. level. The 38 fm. level continues kindly, with favourable indications and spots of good ore. We have much difficulty in getting boys and girls to assist in the dressing, therefore, I am afraid to promise more than 12 or 15 tons of ore for sale next month.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—We have cut through the hard bar of ground in the 40 fathom level, and have taken out some stones impregnated with copper and black jack, which appear to be getting near No. 1 lode. I hope in a few days to be enabled to give you particulars. I have now come up from the 40 fathom level; we have driven through the hard course, and have broken some good stones of ore on the north and south part of the lode, which, on the whole, looks kindly. We are pushing the cross-cut as fast as possible, to develop the size and character of the lode, with a view to report to you more fully to-morrow.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Anne's level has been sunk about 2 feet since last report, which makes it 6 fms. 4 ft. below the 13 fm. level. In the 13 fm. level, west of Anne's shaft, I have stopped the men cross-cutting, as I find there is no more lode standing north, and have put them again in the end; the lode is much the same as last reported. We are driving on the north part of the lode going east, as it is easier for driving than the south part, which we shall occasionally cross-cut; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of priam, white iron, and mundle, spotted with lead, and is of a very promising appearance. The adit level has been driven about 5 fms. since last report, and is a good one; the lode, lying open good tribute ground, which will let at a moderate tribute. The tributaries in the back of the adit are breaking some very good work, and will get wages at the present tribute (6s. in 11.). The stopes in the back of the adit are looking well. In the bottom of Murchison's shaft the shaftmen have blown a hole

in the lode, which has thrown out some very good stones of lead, and, from what I can see of it, it is equally as good as where we went through the lode at the shaft about 4 fms. above. I shall be able to give you more particulars in a day or two. Owing to the incessant rains, the water here is very quick, which has considerably retarded our operations.

BOTTLE HILL.—The 50 fm. level, east and west, is just as when last reported on. In the end driving between the 34 and 50 fm. levels, the lode is cut, with tin in it; but as the men are only just got to the lode, I cannot say much about it. The stopes west of Fexey's shaft, in the back of the 50 fm. level, is just as when last reported; the lode is large and tinny throughout. The stopes east of Vigne's shaft, in the back of the 50 fathom level, are looking well, as the lode is large and a good tinny one. I have this day (Nov. 23) set a new stop to six men west of Vigne's, in the bottom of the 34 fm. level, for 41. per fm., until Saturday, as that is our general setting day. I am in hopes that this stop will give us a good deal of tin, as we have a good lode in sight to begin on. Fookins' winze is not as yet holed down to the 50, but I am almost sure it will be done by Saturday, so that we may set four stopes in the bottom of the 34 fm. level, and this I hope will increase our sampling. The engine-shaft is sinking down towards the 60 fm. level very satisfactorily. Josiah's shaft is now below the 20 under the deep adit; there is some tin in this shaft, but not rich. The stopes in the 12 fathom level, at Josiah's, are looking very well, and yielding a fair quantity of tinstuff. The tribute pitch, set last setting-day to two men, is turning out well for the men. On the whole, I think we are looking pretty well at present. We shall send away the samples at the end of the week.

BRONFLOYD.—The 10 fm. level is driven 6 ft. east of engine-shaft; the lode is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The deep adit level west is much the same as last reported—still wet, with spots of lead in the lode.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in Hallett's engine-shaft sinking under the 30 fm. level is 5 feet wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a mixture of jack, and occasionally some stones of lead ore. The lode in the new shaft sinking under the deep adit level is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, and much improved since last reported. The lode in the deep adit level, south of this shaft, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, mixed with soft spar, and several small branches of lead ore.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The 42 fm. level still continues in a very large lode—very promising for copper, but at present very poor. The stopes east of Fitz's winze is also yielding very good work, but the lode is not so large as it has been, but it is also good work for tin; the stopes east of Knott's are not looking quite so well for tin as when I last wrote, but the lode is very large. The pitches in the copper and mundle lode are still looking remarkably well; they are sending us an excellent supply of mundle of a good quality. The ground in Varnish's engine-shaft is compact kilaas, the sort of stratum considered to be congenial for mineral. The kilaas are doing excellent labour, and all other surface work is going on as usual.

CARADON CONSOLS.—We have cut a very fine cross-course about 150 fms. to the west of the eastern boundary; this is the place to command the whole set, and will be of invaluable advantage to us in cross-cutting all the lodes, and laying open the mine cheaply. We are clearing the deep adit as fast as we possibly can, but have not yet got through the run spoken of in my last.

CARADON WOOD.—We have put the wheel to work to-day (Nov. 23), and find it works well. The delay of it has been great, but this is a much better axle than the old one; I should think we need not fear the standing of this axle. The water will be in fork to-morrow, if all is well.

CASTLE DINAS.—The cross-cut from the engine-shaft has not intersected the lode yet; the dip of the ground has changed from south to north, which accounts for the lode being further from the shaft than had been supposed; we daily expect to cut it—the ground is as last reported. The adit is extended to Brown's branch, and we are driving on the course of it, to its intersection with the great lode.

CAWSON HILL.—I have set the men to work on the south part of the set, and have taken up a shallow adit about 20 fms., with the intention to intersect the large cauter lode running north-east and south-west; but in doing so we intersected an east and west lode, being from 12 to 14 feet wide, with every appearance for making rich courses of tin at a shallow depth. The cauter lode before mentioned is from 20 to 30 feet wide, producing some good stones of tin and some spots of copper; there is every appearance of these lodes making rich courses of ore at a shallow depth.

CEFN GWYN.—Within the last three days we have taken down the lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 10 fathom level; it is 5 ft. wide, yielding from a ton to 25 cwt. of ore per fm.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The lode in the different places we have in operation in the back of the adit level continue much the same in size and quality as reported last week. We find the lode in the engine-shaft to be about 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, being from 10 to 100 ft. in length, and yielding 24. per fm. Had we been in a position to have taken away this ground in the back, our returns would be greatly increased; we are sinking this shaft as fast as possible, and no time will be lost in getting down for a 15; we are now down about 3 ft. fms.

CONISTON UNITED.—We are proceeding with the driving of our cross-cut to intersect the lodes at different points, together with the extending of our levels on the course of the lodes, the result of which promises to be of an exceedingly favourable character, such highly mineralised lodes scarcely ever having been seen so near the surface. The erections are likewise proceeding satisfactorily.

CREETOWN.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. The lode is greatly improved—it is now from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. wide, and opening as it is going down, with ore throughout (both copper and lead), from 1/2 to 1 ton per fm.—a very kindly lode at present. The lode in the rise in the back of No. 3 level is from 5 to 6 feet wide; the branch on the hanging-wall is 1 foot wide, with copper and lead. The stopes in the back of No. 3 level, at the south end of the shaft, are yielding 1/2 ton per fm. No change in the cross-cut driving to No. 2 lode, but we are expecting to cut this lode soon; it is slow driving, the ground being very hard. The masons are getting on with the engine-house as fast as the rains will permit.

CROW HILL.—We have cleared the adit level as far as it has been driven east; from the ground worked away there must have been a considerable quantity of silver-lead raised about this level; the old workers have driven by the side of the lode about 10 fms., and it remains untouched for this distance behind the present end; we broke into it in several places, and found it containing silver-lead, mundle, and jack; it will average at least 5 ft. wide, and presents the most favourable appearance; we have set the men to break down this lode, and propose driving this end east, which we can do 80s. per fm. The wheel-pit is finished, and the general surface work progressing as fast as the weather will permit. We expect to resume the ironing for the wheel from the foundry in a few days, when we shall begin to put it together.

CUBERT UNITED.—Owing to the failure of a pump in our 20 fm. drawing-lift, between the 25 and 45, our bottom operations have been unavoidably retarded; this, however, we have nearly got over, and hope now to proceed without further accident. The 20 east is looking well, and, judging from the present favourable indications of the lode, the probability is that we are nearing a bunch of lead; west, the lode at present is small, but from certain indications, we are led to suspect that there is more of the lode south, and have set to cross-cut in that direction. The lode in the 15 west is of great promise, and productive of good bunches of lead; east, we are cross-cutting south, there being strong appearances of the main part of the lode being in that direction. The beam-bob-stand at Trebellon engine-shaft has been completed, and in the course of another week we hope to have the flat rods in a state of forwardness; the severity of the weather for some time past has been much against our surface operations.

CWM DARREN.—By the end of this week we shall have 8 tons of lead and 30 tons of copper ore ready for market. We are now taking away the stuff from the stall west of engine-shaft; it is very poor, and will take a great quantity of it to make a ton of lead. I will get all the stuff that is on this stall drawn up and cleaned as quick as possible. We have a great quantity of stuff on the stall east of engine-shaft, which we cannot take away yet, as the men will require it to stand on for this month; it is much better stuff than in the west stopes. According to your request, I have put the men driving from the old stopes to meet the new lode in the 10 fm. level west to sink a winze 10 fms. west of engine-shaft. We shall commence driving the 20 fm. level next week, with four men in each end. Would it not be better to keep the four men on in the 10 fm. level west for another 2 or 3 fms., and if it does not improve, take two of them to drive the cross-cut south-east of engine-shaft. There is no lead in the stopes east and west of the winze; the copper is still very good, and if it continues as in the east end we shall do very well.

CWMDYLLY ROCK AND GREEN LAKE (COPPER).—At No. 1 level, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 stopes are producing a fair quantity of ore. At No. 2 level, the lode in the new stopes is 3 feet wide, 9 inches of which is solid copper, and the other part good work; the lode in the end, to within 1 fathom of the winze, is sunk at the east end of the ore ground, and the shoots of ore incline west. We shall have 2 or 3 fms. more to drive to the end of the engine-shaft. We shall have the flat rods in a state of forwardness, and will take away the stuff that is on the stall east of engine-shaft, and shall fix them to-day (Nov. 24), and hope to-morrow to get the water out of the winze, when we shall at once commence sinking with nine men. At Price's level the stopes are yielding a fair quantity of ore; we have this week been getting out the ore we have broken the last two months, and I have the floors full of very good copper. At No. 5 level the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, with good stones of copper. At No. 6 level, No. 1 stopes is still very kind, and producing a fair quantity of ore. At No. 2 stopes we have nearly got through the disordered ground; and at the back of the stopes we have a branch of copper 1 ft. wide, good work. We shall commence to-morrow (the 15th inst.) conveying the ore to the new yard at Carnarvon, and expect to get 50 tons ready for shipment by the end of next week.

CWM ERFIN.—The lode in the 57 fm. level east, will yield 15 cwt. of ore per fm., and the rise over the same level 8 cwt. per fathom. The rise is improving and the level also, the lode being 5 ft. wide. The winze below the 45 is yielding 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom. The raisings last month amounted to 18 tons; for the present month 21 tons are expected.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Our lode in the 70 fm. level west is much the same as last reported. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 will turn out 2 1/2 tons of lead ore per fm. The end at Rundle's is very much improved; it is now about 3 feet wide, composed of mundle, soft spar, and occasional good stones of lead.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the engine-shaft still continues tolerably favourable for sinking, and being highly congenial for mineral productions, the indications are beyond what I expected to see so early a period. The engine and pitwork are in good order.

DEVON KAPUNDA.—The engine-shaft is now 12 ft. below the 14 fm. level, and ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 14 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, and is composed of gossan, spar, and white iron, and carrying several leaders of jack and silver-lead, and has every appearance of being near a bunch of ore. The tributaries are working regularly. The lode in the adit near the cross-cut is still large, being 11 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundle, and black and yellow copper ore; I hope to be able in my next to speak of the junction. The eastern cross-cut is now driven between 5 and 6 fms. towards the great gossan lode—ground improved.

DUNSELY WHEAL PHENIX.—We have just got down to the lode in the shaft by the count-house, but it is impossible that I can in this report give you a full statement of its size and general appearance. I never saw part of a lode resemble more the Great Phoenix lode. Although we are certain it is not the Great Phoenix lode, but the South Phoenix, yet it runs in the same stratum of ground, and just parallel with the bunch of ore in that mine. We are using all our means to clear out the old adit and the great workings under the shaft. The pile where we found the stones of ore cannot be removed until we let down the water. Where the stones were broken from is yet unknown; but we shall examine the pile after the water is drained down, and will let you know the facts. I ordered the stones of copper to be taken to Launceston; I really thought you had them before this time. There appears to be larger workings further west, just under where the lode is open at surface 14 feet wide; perhaps the stones of ore might be broken from there. The lode in the eastern adit is still producing some good work for tin. I have ordered a pair of men to begin stoping.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Our men are principally engaged in laying open the lode lately intersected in the Polkinghorne adit, which, from its position, is supposed to be the Alfred Consols lode; it continues to retain its promising appearance, and I have little, or no doubt, that in depth it will prove to be a valuable discovery.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The men are progressing favourably with the clearing of the deep adit, notwithstanding the great increase of water. The shaftmen have succeeded in diverting a large stream of water that was going down into the old men's working, by which means the mine will be drained much quicker of water.

EAST CROWDALE.—The tribute pitch in the back of the 88 fm. level, on north lode, is still producing some good ore, the men are making wages at 4s. 6d. in 11.; we have a tribute pitch working in the back of the 58, on south lode, at 12s. in 11., where the men are raising a little ore, but the lode is not rich. The 58 fm. level, driving east by four men, is producing some very good stones of ore, this is a very promising end; there is a branch about 4 in. wide on the south part of the lode, very good indeed. The sumpmen are now cutting ground, to fix the new plunger-pole, &c., at the 58, and we shall commence sinking for a 90 fm. level, on our next setting-day. Our engine has to be driven fast, to keep the water, as there is a great increase from the constant rains.

EAST DAREN.—There is still a fine looking lode in the 32 fm. level, west of Taylor's shaft, full 4 ft. wide, and producing still fully 2 1/2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. The same level east is producing from 12 to 16 cwt. per fm., and the 20 fathom level east, 1 1/2 tons per fathom. Reed's shaft will be sunk deep enough for a 32 fm. level cross-cut by the end of this week. This level will come under the ground which was very rich in the 20. The adit west of Reed's is poor; the present raising amounts to 40 tons per month. About 80 tons of ore will be sampled on the 6th December for the two months.

EAST POLGOOTH.—We cut a small branch in the 30 cross-cut, carrying tin; we cannot yet own it as Seely's, for there is a similar branch in the cross-cut at the 20, about 8 ft. before we cut Seely's; the 30 east is much the same as last reported. The stopes in the back of the 20 are looking well, with good rocks of tin and a large lode. By Capt. Dunstan's instructions, I have suspended these stopes until our stamps are ready, and put the same men to drive the 20 cross-cut towards the new shaft, in order to get all our tinstuff drawn up there, a most important object, as we shall have it so near the stamps. At the 20 fm. level, driving on Seely's lode, we have still good stones of tin—lode 8 in. wide. The new shaft is down 8 fms.—ground favourable. We have still such torrents of rain, day after day, that our surface work is very backward. No alteration in the adit cross-cut.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The sumpmen are getting on in sinking the engine-shaft below the 32 fm. level as well as can be expected, having so much water to contend with. The lode in the 32 fm. level, west of shaft, is large, and at present hard, composed principally of capel; I have given orders to-day (20th inst.) to drive in the country on the north side of the lode, so that we may make greater progress in driving; the lode in this level east is also large, composed of spar and rich stones of ore—from the appearance of the ground in this end, I think we shall have, in the course of sinking 9 or 10 feet deeper, better ground in the shaft. The ground in the 23 fm. level cross-cut, driving south of the engine-shaft, is rather improved of late, I hope we shall soon get into a kilaas country again. We are doing all we can towards the dressing floors and stamps, crusher, &c., but the weather is still very much against us.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The lode opened a little in the 50 fm. level, west of Jewell's shaft, and produced some tolerable prills of ore, but the end is again small, and very wet. In the 38 there is no alteration, Taylor's shaft is sunk 3 1/2 fathoms below the 27; the lode is larger, with a little ore.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—There is a great alteration in the tunnel end; the part of the lode we are driving on is 3 feet wide, composed of light blue capels, white spar, white mundle, vughs of white iron, and impregnated with copper, carrying a leader of gossan, priam, mundle, and flookan; on the north part of the capel, 1 ft. 6 inches wide; a more kindly lode cannot be seen without a course of ore. Hitchens' shaft is sunk and made good 3 fms. 4 ft. below the 55; the lode is looking just the same as last reported; our progress in sinking is slow, owing to the incessant rains. The end of the lode in the 35 fm. level, is in gossan, priam, spar, and capels, and spots of ore. The end west of the same level is just the same as last reported. The end driving east, in the 45, towards the cross-course and tunnel, is still looking splendid, with every indication of a course of ore. The cross-cut driving north, in the 45 fm. level, to cut the north lode, is in kilaas and spar, and water still flowing very strong from the present end.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft is going down as fast as can be expected, considering the nature of the ground. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as when last reported; I am confident that more ore will be found in depth.

ESGAIR LEE.—The south lode in the 20, east and west of the engine-shaft, is much the same as when last reported on; the lode large and spotted with ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. On account of the great and repeated floods, of near three weeks' duration, and an increase of water from the 10 on the cauter lode, we have for the present been obliged to suspend sinking the engine-shaft, now down about 3 fms. below the 20, till we fix the 7 1/2-inch lift, which we are preparing with all possible speed. The south lode, in the winze below the 10, has at present a promising appearance, with a leader of ore from 4 to 6 in. wide. We consider the cauter lode in the 10, east of the junction, to be looking a little more promising, and it has so far drained the winze above as to enable us to resume sinking. We cannot speak of any alteration in the lode in the deep adit east, or in the 12 above, since last reported on, being both in disordered ground. The lode in the stopes are yielding about their usual quantity of ore. We shall ship the 20 tons of ore sold last week, as soon as we can procure a vessel.

GAWTON UNITED.—In Bayly's shaft we are now down 21 fms., but we are compelled to keep a man to fill the barrels; the lobby to this shaft is now holed. In the deep adit level east we have the north wall of the lode, against which there is another branch of ore; we are making preparations for sinking below this level as fast as possible. You shall be informed as soon as we see the lode in Bayly's shaft.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The tributaries are breaking good stones of copper ore, and since putting in the air machine they have a good supply of air. The ground in the north cross-cut, driving towards Bell's lode, is a little improved.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—Since our last report the water has been in the 90 fm. level with the exception of a few days, so that but little has been done there, and in fact, nothing on the course of the lodes. The lode in the 84 fm. level, east of Clark's, is worth 10 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The new engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and the plunger lift now in the course of fixing to the 30 fm. level will soon be completed. The pitches generally are producing the usual tinstuff, with the exception of those in the 96 fm. level, which have been idle from the water being in. Since the floods of rain our labourers at surface and dressing have not been able to do half work, but these casualties are common to other mines, and some have now from 10 fms. to 40 fms. of water in. Our engines are working well, and a few dry days would see us all right again: 649. 1s. 6d. has been just received for a further sale of tin.

GREAT TREGUNE.—We have fixed our angle-bob, and are getting on satisfactorily with the rods; they would have been completed by this time, but the weather has been very bad. I have ordered 10 fms. lift of pumps of 7-in. bore, which I think will be of sufficient size to keep the water to the intersection of the lode, as our lobby will unwater the shaft at a sufficient depth to take off all surface water. There shall be no time lost in getting the rods fixed to the stamps wheel, so as to sink on the central branch. Our pit is going down on the copper lode; it is 7 feet wide, but we do not as yet touch the lode.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—The water is drained at "Field's engine-shaft" to about 150 fm. level. The shaftmen are employed dividing and casing this shaft, which will soon be in course for drawing to the 142 fm. level. At this level, the 142, east and west of the above shaft, the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide, composed of spar, peach and rich yellow copper ore—a kindly lode. In driving a few fathoms west, at this level, a communication will be made to, and the water drained from, excellent ore ground, which all who have seen it agree in saying has been left in this place. In driving this level, the 142, east a long and very productive run of ore ground will, without any doubt, be met with. In the first working of this level, sinking the level of rise has been obliged to suspend sinking the engine-shaft, now down about 3 fms. below the 20, till we fix the 7 1/2-inch lift, which we are preparing with all possible speed. The south lode, in the winze below the 10, has at present a promising appearance, with a leader of ore from 4 to 6 in. wide. We consider the cauter lode in the 10, east of the junction, to be looking a little more promising, and it has so far drained the winze above as to enable us to resume sinking. We cannot speak of any alteration in the lode in the deep adit east, or in the 12 above, since last reported on, being both in disordered ground. The lode in the stopes are yielding about their usual quantity of ore. We shall ship the 20 tons of ore sold last week, as soon as we can procure a vessel.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 51 east is 6 in. wide, composed of mundle. The lode in the 40 east is about 9 in. wide, producing some good work for lead. The lode in the 30 east is 1 ft. wide, very good work for lead. The lode in the 20 east is unproductive at present; we have suspended the 20 east on the new lode for the present, and put the men to rise in the back, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of lead; the lode in the 20 west, from Sunderlands, is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin and lead. The lode in the 30 west is about 6 in. wide, composed of mundle, with spots of lead. The stopes and tribute pitches generally are looking well, much improved.

GUSKUS.—The engine-shaft is down 9 ft. below the 30. I have set to cut better holes and clister pit, leave up the lift, to make all the pit-work complete, and sink the sump to the 40, for 9 ft. 9s. The 30, west of the 10, is driven 5 fms. east of engine-shaft, in the 30, the 10, worth 10 ft. this level is now about 4 fms. west of engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, worth 8 ft. per fm.; and driving a cross-cut north from the shaft, to cut Martin's lode; when it is cut, we shall drive west on it: all these levels are driving by four men in each. The 20 is 20 fms. east of engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, which is a little split, but still presents a good appearance, and the ground can be wrought in the back at about 3s. in 11., and a winze under the 10, about 3 fms. below the 20, holds out much the same prospect for opening and sinking the cheap level, now nearly 8 fms. under the 10 fm. level. The 10 east has reached to within 8 fathoms of Francis's shaft, and that shaft is now sinking at 21. 10s. per fm. The 10 west, on Martin's lode

lead. We have to-day made a communication from the air-shaft to the adit level, and hope now to be able to clear the adit south end, and let down the water from the south whim-shaft.

HILL BRIDGE.—We are not losing a moment of time in getting the flap-jack at work; I am certain I shall be able to go down 40 fms., if not 60—it will be in course of working in a day or two. We are just trying off a few pits on the newly-discovered lode, but you can hardly imagine the difficulty we have in doing so, owing to the torrents of rain lately fallen. As to clearing the old workings, it is quite out of the question, until the springs are gone back. At the last taking down of the tin lode, near the bridge, it was a little improved, and the ground softer.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in Doidge's winze, sinking below the 55th level at present about 7 tons of good quality ore per fm.; in Victor's winze, at same level, nothing has yet been seen of the lode, the men having been cutting it down for the fixing of pitwork, and are now engaged clearing away the stuff. The stipes continue much as usual. The south lode, driving on west from Hitchens's shaft at the 55th level, is not so valuable for ore as when last reported on, but no doubt is entertained of a change for the better again, as the driving progresses.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground at Hitchens's engine-shaft is a little harder than it was last week. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the above-named shaft, is favourable; the lode in the 145, east of the diagonal shaft, is still split into branches, producing stones of ore only; in the western end in this level we have intersected a small cross-course, which we believe is very near the great one, as it is letting down a great deal of water. The lode in the eastern end of the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, is 8 in. wide, of very rich ore; in the middle part and western end of the same, it is small and poor, but not without ore; the stratum is light blue killas, which is congenial for copper ore, and we may reasonably expect an improvement here soon. The lode in the 132 south is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, flookan, and spots of lead; the lode in the 132, east of the diagonal shaft, is in a disordered state—in three branches, of spar, mundie, and stones of ore. The lode in the rise over the 120, east of the great cross-course, is 3½ ft. wide, bespangled with ore throughout; we hope to hole to the 110 shortly. The lode in the 110 east is 5 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of ore per fm.; the stipes in the back of this level will produce 8 tons of ore per fm.; the pit in the back of the same level (but further west) is producing a fair quantity of ore. The bottom of the level is standing in whole ground, and cannot be wrought before a communication is made with the rise over the 120. We commenced sinking below the 100, east of the cross-course, to make a speedier communication to the rise west of Wall's shaft, but cannot succeed, in consequence of the water; however, we are making great progress in the rise, as the ground is greatly improved, and we can very plainly hear the men at work in the upper level—the lode 2 ft. wide. The ground in the 124, south of Wall's shaft, is more moderate; the ground in the north cross-cut at the same level is beautiful killas (or clay-slate). The sampling day being next Friday, we are busy preparing for it.

KESWICK.—At Brandy, the 30 fm. level north is worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; Glyn's rise, 12 cwt.; Kelly's drift, 10 cwt.; the Salt sump shaft, 18 cwt.; Gahan's stipes, 19 cwt.; Coalston's stipes, 18 cwt.; Gough's stipes, 1 cwt.; and the Irving's stipes, 15 cwt. per fm. Wilkinson's level, in the Barrow Mine, is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—There is no alteration in any of the drivings since last report. I have set a pitch in the back of the 60 north, at 13s. 4d. in 17. The pitch in the back of the 36 north has been given up.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINE (COUNTY OF CORK).—A number of men are already put to work on these mines by Capt. Thomas, the company's officer, and a very gratifying result will, doubtless, be the consequence.

MOLLAND.—The 52 east is spotted with ore, and appears to be approaching a more settled state than it was last week. The lode in the same level east is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work and opening kindly ground. The lode in the 42 east is 1½ ft. wide, spotted with ore, and from its present appearance we may before long expect a larger and better lode. The lode in the stipes in the back of this level is 6 ft. wide, with a good leader of ore on the south side, worth from 7 to 8 cwt. per fm. I expect we shall have a good pile of work drawn up from here in a day or two. There is no alteration in any other place since last report on.

NEW EAST CROWDALE.—The leader on the north wall, in the 42 fm. level, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundie, spar, and impregnated with copper ore. There is every probability of immediate improvement as we drive east. We shall commence sinking the engine-shaft to the 52 fathom level, after cutting a pit and doing other preparatory work.

NORRURY.—The sump is down 47 feet. We are not yet to the bottom of the old workings; the men continue to sink at 40s. per fm.—they are much hindered by the rain. Some old workings have been laid open by the recent floods, and it is very evident that a large quantity of copper has been removed; small branches are now seen running through the stones at the fore-breast of the old workings. A section of the workings is in progress.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.—In accordance with your request, I carefully surveyed your mineral property, situate in the parish of Anwothy, Galloway, Scotland, and beg to offer a few remarks relative to the past proceedings, with the present prospects, and the manner I should recommend for the further development of the lode, in accordance with the prospects presenting. I observe in a bank of ground, with a southern aspect, a very large lode has been discovered and partially wrought on. The opening to the entrance of an adit level has produced a quantity of the lode, from 30 to 40 tons, composed of yellow copper ore and green carbonate, mixed with prian, can, and quartz, of a very fine description, imbedded in killas, with a flookan on the west or hanging wall. The component parts are precisely characteristic of the Gunnis Lake lode, situate in the eastern border of Cornwall, which has produced immense quantities of ore, and proved beneficial to the proprietors. Similar, or more productive, results are likely to accrue from this lode when developed on in proper and systematic manner. I find the adit level has been driven on the course of the lode, with well-defined and regular walls, producing specimens of rich quality copper ore, as before described. From the first discovery made at the entrance of the adit, the lode was traced north on a mountain, which is at the summit, 50 fathoms above the adit level, and still producing similar specimens as I have brought with me. The bearing of the lode varies from 4° to 15° west of north, and its declination west on an angle of 30°. I should, therefore, recommend the stripping down of a piece of ground, 30 fathoms north of the entrance of the adit, to ascertain whether or not the main part of the lode at this point has not made diversion from the east part, driven on some few fathoms further north in that direction. I noticed a branch of very rich quality ore, 10 in. wide, running 15° west of north, which induces me, after tracing it with the dialling at surface, to believe it is very likely to be the case. I, therefore, took the liberty to recommend your agent to prove the result, which can be effected in a few days. As it will give you a more clear idea of what I have thought advisable to proceed with to prove the mine, both in depth and extension, if I were to lengthen this report, I do not see that I could describe the prospects or properties of the lode more than I have already done in these few cursory remarks; but one thing I must add, I never saw better prospects, or finer specimens of ore than this lode produces; and the quantity already risen is, in my opinion, a sufficient guarantee for you to carry out the works on a scale of operations as I shall annex hereto. Having levelled the ground, I find a water-wheel of 34-feet diameter can be put in; and I should advise it to be made 4-ft. breast, being of sufficient power to drain the mine 50 fms. deep. Of course, the necessary appendages, bobs, capstans, sheers, &c., will be included in this category.—J. CARPENTER.

NORTH BUTLER.—The Louisa engine-shaft is sunk on the course of the lode about 3 fms.; the lode in the shaft is about 18 in. wide, with good stones of copper ore, &c., improving very much in quality as we get deeper. We have not yet cut into Louisa lode, nor do we intend to do so for several fathoms. The 53 cross-cut is driven north of the engine-shaft about 17½ fms., still in the elvan course—ground rather hard for driving.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90, east of west shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, but I am sorry to inform you the lode is not so rich by a good deal as it was when last reported on; the present value is not more than 8s. per fm., but we hope it will soon resume its former richness, as the lode presents a very promising appearance; the lode in the rise in the back of ditto is 1 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the 80, east of Michael's, the lode is 16 in. wide, with spots of ore. In the 70 east, on north branch, the lode is very small and poor. John Michael's shaft is suspended, in consequence of so great an influx of water. We intend to put these men in the early part of next week to prepare to sink west shaft below the 90 fm. level.

NORTH TAMAR.—Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, we still continue to keep the water under, so as to enable the men to work the 36 fm. level north, which I am happy to say is improved since my last report. The 23, driving south, is also improving, and the men breaking some good work.

NORTH WYRAL ROBERT.—There is a decided improvement at this mine since my last visit a few weeks since. The lode in the 42 west is nearly 4 ft. wide, worth upwards of 1 ton of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the 30 west is upwards of 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in these two ends indicates a far greater improvement shortly. The lode in the 30 east is about 18 in. wide, composed of a soft congenial quartz, peach, and prian, with spots of copper; although at present poor, it is a kindly lode. Taking into consideration the depth (only 42 fms.) as far as the lode is driven on, you have every prospect of a good mine.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Pembroke, in the 48 fm. level east, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and much the same as last week. Garden's shaft is now down to the 55 fm. level, and we have commenced driving east; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 58 fm. level the lode is split in two parts, the lode in the north is 1 ft. wide, the south 5 in. wide, with stones of ore in each.

East Crinnis.—At Smith's shaft, in the 50 fm. level east, we have no alteration. In the 60 fm. level we have not taken down the lode, but shall do so this week. In the 70 fm. level we have no alteration. In the 90 fathom level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore, and from the appearance of the lode we are daily expecting a good course of ore. At Gill's shaft, in the 90 fm. level west, on Job's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and a very promising appearance. At Randle's shaft, in the 80 fm. level west, on Phillip's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore throughout. In the 70 fm. level, on Phillip's lode, the lode is small, and the ground in a disordered state, composed principally of flookan; in the same level, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with ore and mundie throughout; in the same level on the north lode is about 2 ft. wide, and will produce about 20s. worth of ore per fathom, with a beautiful appearance, and is improving every fathom. At Hunter's shaft, the lode in the 30 fathom level is still in a gossan, and about 2 ft. wide. At Thomas's shaft we are expecting to hole to the 30 fathom level every hour. The 30 fm. level we have not been driving for some days, the men being employed driving under the 20 fm. level, in the winze sinking under the 20 fm. level, on Thomas's south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore.

PENLLYN.—The extreme wet weather is stopping our progress at the two lower shafts, and I think it will be well to concentrate all our strength at the upper one for the present; I have, therefore, removed one whim to this point, and expect to get all the water out by Monday next, when by sinking a fathom or two we shall cut the lode. In the workings to the west we have sunk 7 fms. on a large lode, composed chiefly of flookan and clay, with small branches of lead; it is a most promising lode, and I do not being able to continue the sinking a considerable depth, as being in higher ground, the water will not trouble us for some time to come.

PONTERWYD.—No change of importance has occurred in any part of this mine since last report. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 7 ft. wide, yielding good saving work, with a very promising appearance, this shaft is now in a good course of sinking by six men. I have suspended the driving of the shallow adit level, east of cross-cut, for the present, and have put the men to drive the cross-cut a few fathoms further north, in order to intersect the north lode. The three lodes which have intersected in this cross-cut, and driven a little east upon one of the most promising character, such as in my opinion, if properly developed in depth, will yield large quantities of ore. We are now getting on well with the lobby for the wheel-pit, and also raising stones, &c., for the smith's shop, which will be pushed on with all possible speed. The new water-wheel will be ordered at Aberystwyth foundry, which I will pay proper attention to, and see that it is made properly in every respect, before they send it up to the mine.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—Tymorin south lode east, on the south part, is 2 ft. wide, good stamping work. On Tuesday last we holed the shaft on this lode; we are now cutting the pit, and preparing to get this part of the mine in working order, which will enable us to make an increase in our returns. The tribute ground in the back of the 24 fm. level still continues good. The north lode is productive for tin in the east and west tributary pitches. Gwynal lode west still is disordered by the cross-course, with every appearance of quickly getting settled, and becoming as productive as it has hitherto been. The stipes are still looking well. No. 1 lode west of the eastern cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, good tin work; east, the end is stopped, to drive the cross-cut under the new engine-shaft. The tribute ground is very good.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—This mine continues equally good as last reported, and on Saturday another pitch was set, at 3s. 6d. in 17.

RATLINGHOPE.—We have only one or two few feet this week, owing to the almost incessant rains; the lode improves every foot in depth.

RITTON CASTLE.—The plans will be ready next week, when a sufficient quantity of stones will be ready for the buildings.

RIX HILL.—Our tribute pitches in the back of the 17, continue without much alteration; I have let a pitch in the back of the 17, on the new south lode, to two men at 8s. in 17—they are getting wages. I cannot say anything of the tribute or tawork in the 23, as the water has been in that level all the month so far, but will be holed by Monday morning, so that operations may be resumed. We have finished securing the shaft (middle) from the 17 upwards, and are drawing the stuff from that level, and hope we shall not be far behind with our sampling of 14 tons, notwithstanding the great hindrance by the rain. We shall get away all the stuff from the 17 before we proceed towards the 23, with timbering the shaft, &c.

ROUND HILL.—We have completed casing and dividing the shaft, and putting in at solar, and have commenced driving east on the east and west lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar of a very congenial character, mixed with carbonate of lime, with a branch of lead ore about 1 in. wide, which will yield about 80 per cent. of lead—a very promising end indeed. The trial level at the foot of the Round Hill is now in about 6 fms. 3 ft., ground favourable for driving. A small outlay of capital will prove this piece of ground, which, in all probability, will be very valuable.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE.—There is a branch of mundie and copper in the shaft; though of no great value at present, yet it is an indication of good, and better than is found in many mines which are estimated highly. The bottom level east now has tin all up the end; we have some good stones of work from this place. I have stopped the western end, and placed two more men in the shaft, where I hope we shall get some tin for sampling.

SOULTON CONSOLS.—We are progressing with the building of the engine-house, and other preparatory work, as fast as the weather and other circumstances permit.

SOUTH CRENVER.—There is an improvement in the 12 fm. level end, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is very good, and will produce about 2 tons of ore to the fm., worth about 6s. per fm., our agents say they never saw a prettier lode; the pitches in the back of the above level have also improved, and now look very well. In the other ends and pitches there is no alteration since last report. We yesterday (Nov. 24) set the engine-shaft at Carne's to cut down from the 24 to the 34 fm. level, to 12 supmen, at 6s. per fm., and eight other supmen are preparing to strip Varne's flat-roof shaft of its superfluous pitwork. We have got into the 30 fm. level, which is driven about 40 fms. east from Gore's shaft; and, although this level is poor, pretty much of the lode remains to be wrought on tribute at a moderate price. There are in this level 20 fm. of iron air-pipes, left by the former party. We are informed that these upper levels were not wrought by the last company who worked the mine, and that they raised all their ores at and below the 40 fm. level.

SOUTH FRIENDSHIP.—Since my last report, we have continued to drive the 26 fm. level east, but no alteration worthy of notice has taken place since that time. The winze sinking below the 26 fm. level, the lode is, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, still producing good stones of ore, with carbonate of lime, &c.

TEES SIDE.—It gives us great pleasure to say that we have at length cut a vein in the south cross-cut at meta level, which I am almost certain will prove equally as productive as any that has been opened in this district for many years. The vein is about 3 ft. wide, very nice mineral, intermixed with lead ore, so much so that a great portion of it will have to be taken for borse, it containing a sufficient quantity of ore at present to pay for washing. It will be intersected in a few fms. east from the cross-cut by several strings, each containing ore, and it is almost a certainty that there will be rich mines both in the Tyne bottom limestone above level and in the beds below. I intend to drive a little further south, so as to prove whether we have cut all the strength or not, and to ascertain the break of the vein. I expect it will prove to be the Tese Side vein. In Emerson's level we have met with two strong strings, each containing small particles of lead ore, but not sufficient to pay for working; the ground here still continues very hard. In exploring the streams we have met with several pieces of veinstone, containing quartz, iron, and lead ore, which is a sure indication of veins being in the immediate district. The preparations for the engine at Tees Side shaft are going on in a satisfactory manner.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We are sinking the shaft named in last report, which will come down a little to the east of the joint where the lode was first intersected in the cross-cut; we are opening the ground to get under it, and hope soon to be able to rise against it. We have holed the shaft in the St. Goner adit, and have now good air for driving it, which is in progress by four men; the ground is soft for driving, and requires but little time.

TRELAUNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the ends in the 120 fathom level, the lode is without change, at 107 fms. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7 s. per fm. in the south end it is of much the same value. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm.; in the south end it is 2½ feet wide, worth 10s. per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 5½ fms. below the 78 fm. level, the ground still good. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm.; the south end is holed to the 78 level, north of Trehan. In the 68 fm. level, north end, east part, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 5s. per fm.; the west part is 3 feet wide, worth 7s. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 68 is deep enough until the 78 end is brought forth under it. Our stipes and pitches are much as usual. On Saturday, the 30th inst., we sampled, for four weeks, 77 tons (computed) of silver-lead ore of usual quality.

TRELEIGH.—In the 125, east and west of Garden's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 113 west the lode is from 18 to 20 inches wide, containing spots of ore; east, small and poor. In the 100 west the lode is 8 inches wide, containing spots of ore; in the same level, east of Christie, it is split in branches, and very much disordered with killas. Our tribute department is much the same as last reported.

TREMAR (COPPER).—We have driven the cross-cut towards the north lode between 13 and 14 fathoms, and we anticipate very shortly cutting the lode, which we should have done before this, but for the ground having become harder than was at first imagined; it is still hard; but from the distance driven, we must be near the lode. We have also sunk the shaft about 4 fathoms below the 24 fm. level, and are making here, and in the end, all possible dispatch.

UNION (TIN).—After driving 7 fathoms south of engine-shaft, through beautiful ground, we intersected the lode, and find it to be about 8 feet wide, with tin scattered throughout, worth about 2 cwt. of tin per 100 cwt., and will stamp and dress easy ground. We should not expect to get the lode, and if it does not, we will continue to continue you will soon be satisfied of its value. So far as I have seen I am well pleased, and have no doubt that after the mine is well opened and furnished with ample machinery, we shall soon realise dividends; and I shall have pleasure in saying to the adventurers, we have done more than we promised.

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).—We have this week cut a very good lode in the adit, and a very fine course of tin in the 80 fathom level under the adit, both in the western or Rix Hill side of the sett. We are expecting every day to cut the lode in the 80 fm. level under the adit in the eastern or Wheel Ash side of the sett.

WEST BASSET.—The 94 fm. level has been driven east of the engine-shaft 3 fms., west 6 fathoms, making the distance from shaft—east 6 fms., west 3 fms.; the lode in each end averages 3 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore, driving at 6s. 10s. per fm. The 84 fm. level has been driven west 2 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground, driving at 5s. per fm. In the 84 fm. level east, we are raising a communication with the winze from the 73 fm. level—Caunter lode. The 65 fm. level east has been opened 5 fms., the lode averaging 2 feet in width, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., and driving at 8s. per fm. A winze has been sunk 3 fms. below the 50 fm. level, and we had hoped to complete it to the 65 fm. level in about a month; but the recent influx of water has compelled us to abandon it for the present, thereby delaying the setting of a good pitch in the back of the 65.—North lode: The 75 east is only extended about 2 fms. from the cross-cut. At first the lode was small and unproductive; but as it gets off the cross-course it improves, being now 2 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm., driving at 5s. per fm. In the 65 fm. level we have levelled 3 fms. from the back of the present end, the lode being 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. We expect to have a communication from the 50 in about a fortnight, after which we shall resume the driving of the 65 on a large and very promising lode, and also be enabled to set a good pitch west of the rise. The driving of the 50 fm. level east is suspended, the men being employed in making the communication above referred to. The lode in the winze is of the same character and value as in the rise below. In my last reference was made to a caunter branch discovered in the 42 fm. level. Little has yet been done towards proving this, as we have sunk a winze for ventilation from the 42 to the 30 fm. level. We resume the driving east immediately, and have set a pitch at 1s. 9d. in 17; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 30 fm. level east the winze has been holed and the level extended 12 fathoms. The 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 30 fm. level has been driven 12 fms. west of cross-cut, through tribute ground. We have two cross-cuts driving, one in the 75, the other in the 65 fm. level. The 75 cross-cut is extended about 3 fathoms south of the perpendicular shaft, and in about 2 fms. more will intersect the caunter lode, which is productive in the levels above. The 65 cross-cut is extended 10 fms. south of the perpendicular shaft. On intention is to drive 13 fms. further to intersect the south lode, which in the 42 fm. level has been opened on about 40 fathoms in length, the lode varying from 1 to 5 ft. in width, and of very encouraging appearance, driving at 2s. 15s. per fm. Twenty-six men are working 13 pitches, at tributes from 1s. 9d. to 13s. 4d. in 17. The sampling on the 24th inst. will be about 150 tons of ore.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 fm. level is 6 ft. wide, and spotted with ore throughout. The ground in the 30 fm. level cross-cut is much the same in appearance as it has been for the last month, in blue killas.

WESTON.—In Crosse's level we have another feed of water; the ground continues very favourable for driving, and, at the present rate, we must cut the rider lode very soon. In No. 3 shaft the water has risen 4 feet since my last, owing to the late heavy rains. In the Cwm Dingle level we have no alteration in the character of the lode. The rain has given Urwin's pump a fair trial.

WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED.—In consequence of a continuation of floods of rain, we shall not be able to complete the engine-shaft to the 24 fm. level this month. We have cut into the north lode about 2 ft., but it appears to be much larger, and being hard we are obliged to cut into a wide space by the side of the lode, in order to pass through it; however, I am glad to say we 2 feet seen is good work for tin, and I am satisfied this is an important discovery. The ground in the west cross-cut, driving towards the north lode, is very favourable,—set to drive at 38s. per fm. I hope in about another month to see this lode here also. The lode in the 14, driving west on the south lode, is much improved—producing some good stones of tin. The tribute pitches are not looking so well as they were a little time since, but the mine, altogether, is looking 50 per cent. better than it did two months since.

WEST WHEEL FANNY (LEWNTRECHARD).—In the adit level, driving south from Trial shaft, the lode is large, and being composed of splendid gossan, flookan, quartz, mundie, &c., is everything that at the present depth could be looked for, and is giving unmistakable indications of what may be expected at a deeper level.

WEST WHEEL FANNY.—I have delayed writing you until now, that I might send you the latest information as to our workings. On the 20th inst., I set our engine to work for the first time, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and I am happy to say the work admirably. I have proceeded to set the sinking of the shaft to eight men, which they have taken at 12s. per fathom; and the working engine

and hauling the stuff broken underground I set to two men at 12s. per month, and on Tuesday morning I shall resume our underground workings in a spirited manner, and trust shortly to send you most cheering information. As regards the balance in hand, it is most probable that before half this sum is expended our mine will be in a most favourable position. That our mine contains immense riches is beyond all doubt; and with the amount in hand, there will be a certainty of its wealth being developed and the workings extended, so as to insure success.

WEST WHEEL RUSSELL.—Since my last report, an improvement has taken place in the adit level, driving west from Bayly's shaft; the lode at present is 3 ft. wide, and will yield from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the bottom part of the end, the upper part being so rich; the 70 fathoms to the end, the level is extended west, just on the same angle or inclination as the hill is at surface; the present end of the level is now about 24 fms. below the surface. There is at present a good prospect of large quantities of ore being returned above the back of this level. There is no alteration of importance in any other part of the mine since my last.

WHEEL ANNA CONSOLS.—We expect to cut the south lode on the other side of the cross-course this week, and we shall cut one of the north lodes in about 5 fms. further driving of the 12 cross-cut north.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the rise in back of the 50 west is as last reported. We expect to hole to Hancock's winze in a few days. The ground in the 35 east, driving south on the cross-course, to cut the lode, is much easier for driving; west, the cross-course is passed through, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and spots of ore. The lode in Burgess's rise and stipes, in back of the 35 east, is as last reported. The lode in Artland's stipes, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 8s. per ton; the lode in the western end, on the south branch, in the 35 east, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8s. per ton. The lode in Cock's stipes, joining Artland's, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 8s. per ton. The lode in the 20 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and spots of ore.—Old Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundie, and spots of copper ore—a very promising lode. The branch driving west upon from the 50 cross-cut south is as last reported.

WHEEL BAWDEN.—The distance driven on the course of the lode from the mouth of the adit west is 159 fms.; there are two shafts sunk on the adit—one for air, and the other for a whim-shaft. The air shaft is 12 fms. deep; the whim-shaft, 23 fms. The winze is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. under the adit; and 44 fms. from its mouth the level is driven east in the bottom of the winze 22 fms. The new engine-shaft is 14 fathoms north-east of the mouth of the adit, opposite the junction of the Grinder lode, and is the lode the adit is driven on. From the new engine-shaft to the Grinder shaft is 173 fms.; the depth of the Grinder shaft is 23 fathoms. It appears the Old Treburget lode is formed at the Grinder shaft, in Wheel Bawden sett, where I am told it makes a very kindly appearance, and produces some good lead, &c. From the dip of this lode (the Old Treburget), it will dip out of the sett—say, 40 or 50 fms.; opposite the Grinder shaft, it is said, it produces ½ ton of good silver-lead per fathom. The Old Treburget deep adit is driven 70 fathoms on the course of the lode—all of which I believe is good. Wheel Bawden sett, where many tons of rich silver ore have been raised; and I consider it to be a most valuable piece of mining ground. The new engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 5 ft.; and we are now engaged in erecting the horse-whim to sink with barrels, until we are prepared to put up the water-wheel, which will be 30 ft. diameter, and 2½ ft. breadth within, with cast-iron axle and centre pieces, sockets, &c., a part of which is on the mine. Our men are still engaged in bringing home the lobby for the wheel; and I trust by the time the shaftmen are brought up with too much water the wheel, to have all things right to work the lift of pumps with the water-wheel. The former adventures raised above 20 tons of good silver-lead ore.

WHEEL BAZLEY.—Since our last report, we have completed the lobby, and have driven to the course of the lode; the ground is very favourable for driving; the lode is 2 feet wide, and is composed of gossan, quartz, and flookan, and underlies west 2 feet in a fathom, which holds forth the most flattering prospects that more valuable discoveries are not far distant.

WHEEL CARPENTER.—The 12-inch plunger at Bridgman's engine-shaft is fixed, and works remarkably well, and the shaft, with the pit and timber work, in every respect, made complete to the 27 fathom level. The shaft is again in regular course of sinking, by a force of six men and three labourers, below that point, in easy ground for progress, and very congenial for mineral. The rise in the back of the 27 fm. level, west of Bridgman's engine-shaft, is up about 9 ft.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundie, jack, and a little ore. This rise is for the present suspended, in consequence of the large quantity of water rendering it very difficult to sink; the ground; but as soon as the weather becomes more settled, and the water drained, it will be resumed. The 27 fm. level is again in course of driving east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, and already advanced 3 fms.; the lode in the last 15 ft. is improved, being composed of capel, quartz, mundie, prian, black and yellow copper ore, worth full 8s. per fm. The lode in the present end is still exceedingly promising, containing capel, mundie, quartz, prian, and ore, worth full 10s. per fm. This driving has to be extended 8 fms. further before reaching the cross-course, and there is no doubt, judging from present appearances, that the lode will prove productive, both home and to the east of that point. The rise in the back of the 18, west of Bridgman's engine-shaft, is up 7 fms., and will soon reach the surface. The 10 tons of ore sold at the ticketing on Thursday last produced the unusual price of 17s. 5s. per ton, which establishes our former estimate of the richness of the quality of this ore. There are now about 7 tons of second quality ready for the market, which should be sampled with the next rich parcel, in about five weeks from this date. The pitwork, with the surface machinery, is in good order, and works remarkably well; the mine, altogether, is in a very efficient state of development.

WHEEL CATHERINE.—Our progress since my last has been much impeded, in consequence of the heavy rains, which have prevented the shaftmen from sinking the shaft; they are employed driving the adit level south on the course of the lode, which is composed of gossan, mundie, and spar. We have now fine, and spars, and silver ore; and we shall resume sinking the shaft, which we shall push on with as fast as possible. The east lode is about 20 inches wide, and is composed of flookan, mundie, and very good stones of lead.

WHEEL CREBOR.—The lode in the 34 end is fast improving, the same being upwards of 2 feet wide, with good stones of ore, and in the whole of the lode large quantities of green sulphate of copper. A large quantity of water is issuing out of the north, we expect from a large north lode; is more than probable we are approaching something good. In the 24 we have two promising lodes. We are now driving a cross-cut south to the east of the cross-course, to intersect the south lode. Carlyn's winze is holed, and the men stopping in a fine course of ore. The south lode in the 12, east of the cross-course, is just as last reported. In the cross-cut north from the present end, in this level, we have intersected several branches carrying ore; all appear to be forming a junction with the south lode going west; the same circumstance appears to be taking place going west in the adit. Next month all the ends will be driving west, and, by present appearances, we shall have important discoveries in that direction. Some of our pitches are looking well; I expect to let one or more on Saturday next. Upon the whole, we have a decided improvement during the past week. Although we have more than twice the quantity of water ever seen in this mine, yet we are keeping it without over-driving our engine.

WHEEL EDWARD.—Since my last we opened a quarry near the old shaft, for the purpose of raising stone for the necessary building, but finding it not sufficiently strong, thought it advisable to go to Hingston Down for the stone to build the engine-house, where we have a large supply of stone sufficiently strong, some of which are half a ton weight, therefore we shall have no difficulty about the building—the masons began to-day (24th inst.). The contractors are to keep six wall masons every day on the job, and we think that number will build the house fast enough. The carpenters' shop will be covered in a day or two; it would have been done before this, but the wet weather is very much against all out-door work; we hope soon to have a change for the better, when nothing shall be wanting on my part to go on with the necessary work laid out.

WHEEL ELIZABETH.—We have completed the new shaft, and the shaftmen are engaged in cutting the shaft pit. The adit end, driving west on the lode by four men, is in favourable ground; and having a perfect ventilation, we shall be able to extend this level under easy circumstances, and probably make important discoveries.

WHEEL FANCY (henceforth to be called BERRASTON MINE).—The lode continues equally productive of silver-lead as last reported; it has increased in size—being now 2 ft. 3 in. wide, and easier to work. The wet weather has prevented the completion of the floors, which we hope to get done as soon as the fair weather sets in.

WHEEL FANNY.—Since my last report, we have changed the lifts, &c., at the old engine-shaft, and the men have again resumed sinking under the 19 fm. level. The cross-cut we have driven 6 ft.; the

METAL MARKET, London, November 26, 1892.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	IN SHEETS.	per Ton.
Bar and bolt	25 3 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
In Wales	7 10 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. a p. ton	102 10 0
In Liverpool	7 12 6	Tough cake	102 10 0
In Staffordshire	8 10 0	Sheeting and bolts a p. lb.	0 0 11 1/2
"double"	11 0 0	Sheet a	0 0 11 1/2
"Hoop"	12 0 0	Sheet b	0 0 11 1/2
"Nail rod, round"	12 0 0	Old a	0 0 10 1/2
"square"	12 0 0	Yellow Metal a	0 0 9 1/2
Rails (Wales) c	8 10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. & cwt.	1 10 0
Rails (Staffordshire) c	8 5 0		
Railway Chairs, Clyde	4 10 0		
Pig, No. 1, Clyde c	2 18 6	ENGLISH LEAD.	
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	2 18 0	Pig, a ton 19 10 0	20 0 0
No. 1, in Wales b	3 10 0	Sheet	20 5 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	3 15 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Stirling's Patent	3 12 6	Spanish, in bond a p. ton	18 10 0
Toughened Pigs	3 15 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Ditto	4 0 0	Block	4 16 0
FOREIGN IRON.		Bar	4 17 0
Swedish	10 15 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
Russian CCND	17 0 0	Banca	4 12 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs	5 10 0	Straits (uncertified)	4 10 0
In London			
FOREIGN STEEL.			
Swedish keg, nominal	20 0 0	IC Charcoal a p. box	1 11 0
Ditto fagot	20 0 0	IX Ditto	1 17 0
		IC Coke	1 5 0
		IX Ditto	1 11 0
		Canada plates a ton	13 0 0
On the spot	19 10 0		
To arrive	19 15 0	QUICKSILVER	
		Terms—2 1/2 per cent. dis. 3, 3 ditto; c, net; 2 1/2 per cent. dis. 2 ditto; 1/2 ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less—4 Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.	
		* Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.	

There has been more business in Scotch Pig-iron this week, and the price has improved about 6d. to 1s. per ton. We quote 58s. cash, and 59s. three months open. BAR-IRON maintains an upward tendency, owing to the difficulty in getting orders executed. RAILS continue on the advance; the principal makers quote 8s. 10s. A contract has been made at a price equal to about 8s. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. in Wales. SPLITTER is without alteration, but few parcels are offering for sale at present rates. LEAD is in large request; sellers expect higher prices. TIN—No advance is declared, but the smelters will not sell at the last prices. TIN-PLATES are improving in price, and makers are asking 26s. per box for Coke.

MINES.—Although the business transacted during the week has not been to any considerable extent, still it is satisfactory, when we take into account the time of year, and we anticipate a larger extent of business as soon as the January dividends become payable. Bedford United have advanced to 9s. 6s.; Carn Brea to 8s. 1/2, East Wheal Croft to 6s. 1/2, Levant to 10s. 6s., South Franks to 18s. 7s., West Providence to 5s. 1/2, and Wheal Basset to 5s. 1/2. Alfred Consols, Par Consols, Conduvor, Devon Great Consols, East Wheal Rose, Great Polgoth, South Tamar, South Tolgus, Trebarn, United Mines, Wheal Golden, and Tremayne maintain their prices. Balnoon, Bosom, Sidney Godolphin, West Ding Dong, West Fanny, and Wheal Catherine, have advanced in price. In other shares the market is retrograding, there being more sellers than buyers.—In Cornwall, East Wheal Rose has been sold for 290s.; North Pool, 239s.; South Tolgus, 200s.; United Mines, 380s. for 1-400th share; Wheal Reeth, 56s.; Balnoon Consols, 5s. 7s. 6d.; and Sidney Godolphin, 5s. 7s. 6d.

In the Metal Market, Lead is in such extensive demand that higher rates are confidently expected; the supply is short, owing to the water being in several of the mines.—Although no advance has taken place in Tin or Copper, the smelters are not willing to take orders at present rates, and in copper we hear of sales at 1s. per lb. From South Australia, 1020 tons have arrived at Swansea.—Tin-Plates have advanced to 26s. per box for coke, the demand being more than the makers can supply. There is an attempt making to cause the abandonment of the 6s. per ton duty on the importation of Banca and Straits Tin, and this will, no doubt, come before the Houses of Parliament during the present session.—Bar Iron maintains its upward tendency.—Rails have advanced; a large contract having been concluded at 8s. 5s., free on board, in Wales, and the price now asked is 8s. 10s.—Scotch Pig is 59s. per ton.—Splitter is stationary.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticking was 3532 tons, amounting to 20,898s. 19s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 6s. 13s. 10s. The corresponding sale last month was 3115 tons, produce 6s. 13s. 4s., showing an advance of about 12s. 6d. per ton.

Foxdale, Mary Ann, East Wheal Rose, Kilbricken, Goginan, Frongoch, Cwmystwith, Cwm Erfin, Pant-y-Mwyn, Pant-y-henblas, Westminster, Maes-y-saf, Jamaica, Milw, Pant-y-frith, Ffron Fawr, Newtonards, Black Craig, and Bwlch Gwyn, have sold lead ore during the week.

Chyprn, Yeoland Consols and Wheal Trevelyan have sold tin ores.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 10,240s., being 10s. per share, from net profits arising from sales of copper ores sampled in the months of July and Aug. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 24,262s. 6s. 8d. in cash, or bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At United Mines meeting, on the 19th inst., a dividend of 17s. 10s. per 360th share (3500s.) was declared, leaving a balance of 614s. 10s. 6d. in favour of the mine. The ores sold during the month of August and Sept. realised 11,387s. 3s. 3d. It was resolved that the shares be subdivided into 400ths, upon the condition that they be not again subdivided within a period of one year, and that no half share be recognised. The prospects of the mine generally are very good. The estimated proceeds for the next two months are 13,000s.

At West Basset bi-monthly meeting, on the 23d inst., the accounts showed—Black tin sold, July, August, and September, 34,097s. 3s.; materials sold, 41s. 3s. 3d.—By mine costs, lord's dues, &c., 2810s. 19s. 9d.; leaving balance of profit, 842s. 3s. 3d.; dividend in hand from June, 5367s. 7s. 5d.; balance 1378s. 10s. 8d.—Deduct dividend of 7s. 10s. per share (892s. 10s.), leaves a balance to next account of 4867s. 9s. 8d. A dividend of 7s. 10s. per share was declared.

At West Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed by credit, cash, 1786s. 15s. 8d., and total costs, 1271s. 10s. 11s.; leaving a balance of 515s. 4s. 9d. with ore bills not arrived at maturity, 827s. 14s. 8d., makes 1342s. 19s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. About 150 tons of ore were sampled this week, and the report from the mine is highly satisfactory.

The Wheal Owles (St. Just) accounts, for three months ending Sept., were passed at the mine on the 19th inst.—Tin sold, 3551s. 2s. 4d.; subside receipts, 122s. 12s. 4d.; sundry credits, 47s. 14s. 3d.; balance in hand last account, 33s. 15s. 3d.—3855s. 4s. 2d.—Labour cost, 1808s. 12s. 4d.; carriage, 94s. 10s. 5d.; subside advances, 119s. 14s. 4d.; lord's dues, 66s. 8s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 600s. 11s. 4d.; by dividend declared this day, 966s. 19s. 2d.; leaving balance in hand, 1984s. 16s. 3d. At the end of December last, three quarters back, there was a balance of 1918s. 9s. 2d. against the account. The paying off of that balance, which has been done, with the dividend declared in the above statement, and balance now in favour of adventurers, shows a profit of 3084s. 4s. 9d. on the nine months, or 1028s. 1s. 7d. per quarter. The mine was divided into 40 shares, but as a few of the holders only had half shares, the number was increased to 80.

The Ballowall and Nanpan accounts, for three months ending Sept., were passed at Wheal Owles account house, on the 19th inst.—Tin sold, 501s. 19s.; received for sale of spare materials, 39s. 12s. 4d.; sundry credits, 9s. 5s. 4d.; call of 1s. per share made 20th Aug., 120s. 219s. 16s. 8d.—Labour cost and bills, 90s. 14s. 3d.; balance against adventurers end June, 83s. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance now in favour of adventurers, 45s. 19s. 11d.

At Holyrood Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Sept. cost, 767s. 8s. 9d.; Oct., 877s. 19s. 6d.; dividend, 500s. 2145s. 8s. 3d.—Balance from last account, 1614s. 7s.; balance received for ore, 157s. 10s. 2d.; leaving balance to next account, 322s. 13s. 11d., which arises from the delay in the sales of the August ore, the proceeds when realised will show a considerable balance in favour of the adventurers. To the end of October they had on hand 150 tons, estimated to be worth 2500s. The engine-shaft is down 3 1/2 fms. below the 60, the lode is 6 ft wide, 2 1/2 ft, very good. The second shaft is holed to the 50. The 60 has been driven north 8 fms., and is worth 30s. per fm.; in the 60 south the lode is 1 1/2 ft wide, with stones of ore occasionally. The cross-cut in the 50 is holed to the shaft. In the 20 north the main lode is 2 1/2 ft wide, with good stones of ore. The tribute department is doing well. The October ore will amount to 60 tons or upwards.

At Bolonows bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed credit 3447s. 1s., and costs 312s. 7s. 7d.; which leaves a balance of 2307s. 11s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. The mine is progressing with spirit.

At Great Bryn Mine meeting, on Thursday (Wm. Garner, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 899s. 19s. 8d.; tin sold, 23s. 8s. 6d.—923s. 7s. 9d.—July cost, 274s. 10s. 0d.; August, 300s. 11s. 0d.; Sept., 195s. 11s. 1/2d.; freight of steam-engine, 5s. 15s.; half-year's salary for secretary, 30s.; Capt. Kernick's expenses, 4s.; rent of office, &c., 17s. 10s.; stationery, &c., 9s. 10s.; accountant's charges, 10s.; lease, 50s.; London expenses, 14s. 10s. 6d.; leaving balance, 111s. 9s. 11 1/2d. Above four-fifths of the shareholders were present, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, the report of Capt. Kernick being considered and highly satisfactory. The engine did its duty to the mine down to a 50 fm. level. The shaft is sinking under the 10 fm. level, in ground as favourable as could be desired. The tin sold brought a satisfactory price; the chief part 60s. per ton. About 800 tons of tinstuff is at surface. About Christmas they expect to intersect the tin lode in the 10 fathom level as well as the 20. Messrs. Garner (the chairman), Steele, Jones, Ash, Shaw, Goldstone, and Parkinson, were chosen as the committee of management; Messrs. Garner and Parkinson, and Jones the trustees. The shareholders expressed their satisfaction and confidence, and the meeting terminated, with a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman, the committee, and secretary, for their great and zealous exertions on behalf of the company.

At the Wheal Treasury two-monthly meeting, on the 19th inst. (John Roscorla, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Debit due end July, 172s. 11s. 7d.; Aug. cost-sheet, 161s. 3s. 6d.; Sept., 161s. 15s. 4d.; Oct., 163s. 7s. 9d.—388s. 18s. 2d. Received on calls, 360s. 10s.; leaving balance against mine, 81s. 8s. 2d. The outstanding calls amount to 139s. 10s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and arrangements relative to the steam-engine referred to the committee.

lode in the 70 south is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking under this level, now of Barry's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. The stopes, generally, are as last reported. On Friday, the 19th instant, we sold one parcel of lead ore to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., No. 1, 50 tons, at 21s. 10s. 6d.; and No. 2 (comprised 60 tons), to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, at 11s. 16s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MAT.—The rise is 5 fms. above the back of the 30: there is an improvement in the lode within the last 6 ft. in rising, and we have broken good stones of grey and yellow copper ore from it.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We are going on exceedingly well with our machinery work. We have the axle on the pit, with good speed in getting it there, the carpenter's work is all prepared in order for the wheel, and we are happy to state that the castings from the Bedford Foundry are not kept back, but sent as fast as we want them. If the weather permits, our engine will be at work in about six weeks. At the adit end we have but two men for the present, as I wanted the other four with me at surface to carry out the gear work. We have the lode at the east of cross-course disordered a little with killeas, with much water issuing from the lode.

WHEAL SAMSON.—In driving on the north and south gossan lode we are breaking some rich looking gossan, all of which we are carefully saving; I have now at Callington six barrels, which I shall send. I have always stated, from the commencement, that the clay-slate is of a different character here to any mine I ever before saw; and, indeed, I need not tell you that the rich samples of silver and gold will at once prove the insufficiency of any practical judgment being formed of what the future results will be. The lode in the end of the top east and west level is larger than the level or driving, and is very soft, composed of flookan and munde, with a little spar; I expect we are getting near the junction. In the bottom level the lode still continues its regular size.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the intended depth (12 fathoms below the adit level), where we intend driving a cross-cut to the south, or great gossan lode; in the meantime we shall put in bearers, cistern, and a 12-inch lift, so as to be prepared for any or every emergency that may occur,—so as any influx of water, which we have reason to expect, from the appearance of such a large lode as seen at surface.

WHEAL UNITY.—We have this day (Nov. 20) sampled 20 tons of copper ore, which will be worth about 5s. per ton. I have been thinking much about the tin since I last wrote you, and if you wish me to try to sell some tin again in about 10 or 12 days time, I will try to do so. I think that we may get 3 tons in the time named.

Nov. 24.—When I last communicated with you respecting the quantity of tin that we were about to send to smelting-house in the course of a few days, I had that day been on the mine; the report I received from the resident agent was, that we should send 7 tons of good black tin to the smelting-house on the Saturday following. The tin was then in course of dressing, some part of it was in the calcining, some in the roasting ovens, and some in course of cleaning in different parts of the dressing-floors. I went through the works, but of course could not arrive at anything like a certainty as to the quantity of tin contained in the different parts of the floors; but supposing the agent's estimate to be somewhat correct, I made mine at 6 1/2 tons; when I found the amount was only 3 tons 10 cwt., from which you may readily conceive I have lost all confidence in the party, and am sorry I ever accepted the superintendence of the concern. I shall continue another month, and then if things are not going on better I shall leave you to judge how the mine is to be carried on. When Mr. Kenworthy arrives here I trust we will lose no time in paying us a visit, to settle matters.

WHEAL UNITY.—The engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. 4 ft. under the 60; no alteration worth noting in the lode since our last report. The lode in the 60 is 7 ft wide, producing stones of copper ore, &c. The 30 end, on the new lode, is improved within the last day or two; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, granite, &c., with a leader at present 6 in. wide, producing ore of good quality. The lode in the western end is 2 ft. wide, containing peach and quartz, impregnated with munde and copper ore. The 30 cross-cut is driven 10 fms. north of the new lode; it is now in a beautiful stratum of soft granite, more easy for driving than it has ever been before; set to-day 2 fms. (or the month), at 3s. 10s. per month. In consequence of the recent floods the mouth of the adit ran in, which took us several days to secure.

WHEAL VENTON.—We have cut into the lode in the 60 and find the lead part about 3 ft. wide, and tolerably good much better than we have yet seen it in the upper levels, but as we are not yet through the lode, and may still find it wider, I will defer saying more for a day or two.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—Cape's engine-shaft is now down 25 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. below the adit; we have sunk this month 2 fms. 5 in.; the ground continues favourable for sinking. We have set to-day (Nov. 19) 3 fms., or the month, at 13s. per fm. We hope to reach the 30 fathom level in about two months from this time, and then cut a pit, and drive north and south and cut the lodes. This is the only part we have at work in the mine, but our report, of necessity, is limited.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—At the middle lode shaft we have commenced driving north for intersection of the lode, which is not far off, judging from the water issuing from that direction. The north lode engine-shaft is down about 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 17 fathom level, the lode in which is improved, being composed of a fine-looking capel, quartz, munde, and some of the best stones of yellow copper ore that I have seen since we commenced operations in this part of the concern.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The lode of which I spoke last week is very much improved both in size and quality. Large stones of lead of the best quality are now in my possession. The horse of killeas in size, and the gossan and lead part larger and better. As the works are progressed with, and this adit level driven under the hill, where there is a softer stratum, no doubt but the value of this property will be very much enhanced as, on the junction of this with the caunter lodes in such highly-mineralised strata there will, no doubt, be rich deposits of silver-lead ore. I will advise you of every change.

WHEAL ZION.—Vivian's engine-shaft continues comparatively dry. The sinking goes on speedily at this time—the ground having become easier. The new lode in fall 1 1/2 ft. wide, continues of a promising character. The men are sinking 1 fm. per week, and will continue to do so whilst the ground proves thus favourable. The stratum of the first order, and evinces the locality richly mineralised. Lemo's shaft in the 30 fm. level, west on great lode, has changed since last report very much for the better. We judge we are approaching the caunter from various signs; and hope next week to report thereon. Our other works are going on very satisfactorily.

FOREIGN MINES.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Report from the manager, dated Freiburg, Nov. 20.—I have delivered our silver to the mint at Karlsruhe, and hope to receive permission to have it coined into 1 florin pieces, with our stamp on them. Paying our miners in coin must be very convenient, and they will give them extra energy to work. We have 400 cwt. of ore ready for smelting, with 800 cwt. of motte and 70 cwt. of furnace bottoms, with 29 cwt. of slag at the foundry, and shall recommence smelting on the 1st Dec. At the Mulden stamps there are 5 tons of dressed ore, and 230 tons of undressed, which will yield in addition 12 tons dressed. On the surface there is undressed ore equal to 13 1/2 tons of dressed, and ore raised in the mine which will give 40 tons when dressed, amounting altogether to 70 tons when dressed, worth about 1500s. The end now driving in the Wilhelm level is poor; the horse of killeas is diminished in size, and the gossan and lead part larger and better. As the works are progressed with, and this adit level driven under the hill, where there is a softer stratum, no doubt but the value of this property will be very much enhanced as, on the junction of this with the caunter lodes in such highly-mineralised strata there will, no doubt, be rich deposits of silver-lead ore. I will advise you of every change.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. A. W. Martyn.]
Paso Ancho, Nov. 13.—We have let the engine-shaft to sink below the 65 fm. level, at 23s. per fm. The 65 end, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore in a fm. In the cross-cut north in this level, and west of San Antonio winze, we have cut the north wall of the lode—this part of the lode is spotted with ore, but not to value; however, I think a short drive east will effect a great improvement in this part. The stopes east of San Antonio, in the 55 fm. level, are worth 3 tons of ore in a fm. The west end of the Yerra shaft, in this level, is worth 1 1/2 tons of ore in a fm. In the 55 end, east of Shaw's shaft, the lode continues large, with little change, not to value. The stopes west of La Nieves winze, in this level, are worth 2 1/2 tons of ore in a fm. The 45 end, east of La Esperanza winze, is worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut north-east of La Esperanza winze, in this level. Fortuna winze, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore in a fm. The men are progressing favourably with the cutting the pit at San Juan shaft in the 55 fm. level. In the 31 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, we have not taken down the lode, consequently cannot report its worth. La Snerre winze, east of La Esperanza, in this level, is worth 2 tons of ore in a fm. The cross-cut on the north branch, east of La Esperanza, also in this level, is worth 2 tons of ore in a fm. The 31 end, on the north branch, west of San Juan shaft, is worth 7 cwt. of ore in a fm. The cross-cut north, also west of San Juan shaft, in this level, continues without any change. At Field's shaft we have cleared to the bottom of the old men's workings, but in this place we find the lode is poor and hard; it appears that the lode, some distance above the bottom, split or took horse, and it being necessary, prior to sinking below this level, to cut a pit, it will also effect the purpose of proving this part of the lode. At Warne's shaft, the lode has improved in the past week, it being now worth 2 tons of ore in a fm. The tribute department continues much as usual.

Ore weighed in, 66 tons: total in stock, 434 tons 10 cwt.—Pig-lead smelted, 31 tons: total in stock, 919 tons 10 cwt.

The following letter, from the captain of the ship Eagle, lately arrived from Melbourne, corrects some unfounded reports of certain vessels being about to leave that place with large consignments of gold:—"In a morning paper of the 23d inst., I noticed a report of a ship, called the Dido, having on board 280,000 ozs. of gold, valued at 1,130,000s.; another, named the Enchantress, having 240,000s. worth; and the Lady Flora, with 1350 ozs. Now, I am quite certain that there were no such ships as the Dido and Enchantress in the colonies up to the date on which I left Melbourne—3d of September. The next large shipment will be sent by the Australian screw-steamer. There were some small parcels to be forwarded by the Chusma to Singapore, thence to proceed via the overland route to London. The Lochnagar, a bark of 380 tons register, would leave Melbourne for London about the end of September; after that, it was not probable that another vessel would leave for England before the middle of December, as it was anticipated that the wool season would be a very late one. At the time when I left Melbourne there was very little specie to purchase gold with. The banks discontinued advances on gold in the early part of August. If there had been ten millions of sovereigns in the colony, the amount of gold stated to have been brought by those ships could not possibly have been obtained. In future there will be very little gold shipped from Melbourne to Sydney, as the prices in Melbourne were ranging as high as they were at Sydney. Three ships left Sydney for London during the month of August—namely, the Nestor, with 12,295 ozs. of gold; the Emperor, with 6378 ozs.; and the Duke of Wellington, 21,363 ozs. The Andromeda left Melbourne for London on the 14th of July, with 42,951 ozs. of gold, and the Lady Flora, on the 6th August, with about 83,000 ozs. of gold. The Duke of Wellington could only be obtained up to the day of her sailing; and I again repeat that the information respecting the Dido and Enchantress is entirely without foundation. Nor was it expected that sailing vessels would in future bring large amounts of gold, providing the steamers could manage to make fair average passages."

THE MIREN HEAD MINE, according to the report of Capt. Reid, exactly corresponds in its character with the Berhaven, one of the best mines in Ireland, so that it must prove eventually a good investment for the capitalist. It is also necessary to observe that possession of the mines has been given to the company, and also that an eminent firm had offered to take the mines on its own private speculation, had not the present company secured the lease. Capt. Thomas's report will be published in our next Journal.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINE.—A steam pumping engine, Sims's combined cylinder, 40 and 22-in. diameter, has been purchased and paid for. A survey is to be held on the mine on Tuesday next, to receive tenders for building engine, boiler, carpenters, smiths, and account houses. Mr. Roscorla, of Penzance, is appointed purchaser, and Capt. Peter Pascoe, and some others, at the nomination of Mr. H. B. Mitchell, are appointed resident agents, and commenced active operations at the mine. The engine will be delivered long before the house is completed, and under the supervision of Mr. N. W. Tredinnick, the company's engineer, will doubtless be at work by the middle of January next, and thus enable the courses of tin and copper ore discovered in the adit level to be prosecuted in depth. All the shares are issued, and a large subscribed balance is at the command of the committee of management, who are determined to develop the lodes in depth with every possible expedition, as from discoveries made no doubt can exist of future profitable results.

WHEAL COCKE COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, ST. ENODER.—This extensive adit is immediately adjoining the Chyprnase Copper Mine, and in the vicinity of East Wheal Rose, the richest silver-lead mine in England, which, during the present short time of working, has realised and divided a profit of 287,360s. The set is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-16th dues. The sales of lead and copper (the latter being of rich quality), yielded in 1823, when it ceased working, 2828s. 11s. 6d.; and taking into account the improved standard of metal, and reduced rate of labour and materials, the improvement in steam-machinery, and other benefits now to be derived from the expenditure then laid out in the sinking of shafts, driving levels, &c., the present parties enter on the concern with peculiar advantages; they then drew the water with a 24-inch cylinder, they now contemplate erecting a 60-inch. The former party anticipated a temporary suspension only, as a proof of which they left the pumps and pitwork in the shaft, ladders, and all appurtenances thereto. The mine is only 40 fms. deep, and four lodes discovered, which form a junction at a moderate depth, and offer an almost unprecedented prospect of reaping an early benefit by a moderate outlay of capital. The party holding the leases propose issuing 6400 shares, of 1s. each, and reserve 1400 of them to defray all expenses to the present time; the rest are partly appropriated, and only a limited number remain to supply the earliest applicants. Mr. William Lee, of 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, and Mr. John Davies, of Exchange-alley, Liverpool, having the disposal of them.

SILVER-BROOK MINE, ASHBURTON.—We briefly announced, in our last Journal, that the first steam-engine ever erected in the neighbourhood of Ashburton was started at Silver-Brook Mine, on Monday, the 15th inst. We half said, during the present short time of working, has realised and divided a profit of 287,360s. The set is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-16th dues. The sales of lead and copper (the latter being of rich quality), yielded in 1823, when it ceased working, 2828s. 11s. 6d.; and taking into account the improved standard of metal, and reduced rate of labour and materials, the improvement in steam-machinery, and other benefits now to be derived from the expenditure then laid out in the sinking of shafts, driving levels, &c., the present parties enter on the concern with peculiar advantages; they then drew the water with a 24-inch cylinder, they now contemplate erecting a 60-inch. The former party anticipated a temporary suspension only, as a proof of which they left the pumps and pitwork in the shaft, ladders, and all appurtenances thereto. The mine is only 40 fms. deep, and four lodes discovered, which form a junction at a moderate depth, and offer an almost unprecedented prospect of reaping an early benefit by a moderate outlay of capital. The party holding the leases propose issuing 6400 shares, of 1s. each, and reserve 1400 of them to defray all expenses to the present time; the rest are partly appropriated, and only a limited number remain to supply the earliest applicants. Mr. William Lee, of 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, and Mr. John Davies, of Exchange-alley, Liverpool, having the disposal of them.

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At Perran St. George Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 24th Nov., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 34,101. 19s. 10d. (less lords' dues, 1651. 11s. 5d.) = 32451. 8s. 5d.—Labour cost for Aug., 8071. 0s. 1d.; Sept., 18421. 19s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 7421. 5s. 0d.—showing profit, 3331. 2s. 10d.; which, deducted from 15441. 8s. 2d. loss end of July, leaves debit balance to next account, 11911. 4s. 4d. Devonshire engine-shaft is down 8 fms. below the 65. Hodges' cannot be sunk on account of water. The mine 35 fms. west of it is down 3 fms. below the 20, and has yielded an average of 104. worth of ore per fm.

At Wheal Beeth quarterly meeting, the accounts for July, August, and September showed—Balance from last account, 7711. 16s. 2d.; ore sold (less dues), 29421. 6s. 2d.;—Mines costs and merchants' bills, 22731. 17s. 5d.; leaving balance in hand, 8401. 5s. 1d.

At Wheal Franco and Roborough Consols special meeting, on the 17th Nov. (John Burrall, Esq., in the chair), the committee having heard, and attentively considered, sundry charges and allegations made on the part of Capt. Lean, and likewise the statement made by Edward Collum, the clerk, in support of such charges, as well as Capt. Lean's reply thereto; are unanimously of opinion that such charges are wholly and entirely groundless, and that he is entitled to the full amount of confidence which the shareholders have hitherto reposed in his ability and integrity. The committee, having likewise considered the part taken by Edward Collum, are also unanimously of opinion that his past conduct would render his longer continuance on the mine detrimental to the interests of the company; that he be paid his wages to the close of the month, and informed that his services are no longer required; and that these resolutions be printed, and placed outside the counting-house, and read to the persons employed at the mine, on the next setting and pay-day.

At West Wheal Fanny (Zennor) general meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 6901. 10s. 6d. in the hands of the pursuer. Mr. Leith was instructed to at once apply for a lease, in exchange for their letter of license.

At Newland Consols meeting, a call of 1s. 2d. per share was made. It was also resolved, that the pursuer (Mr. Hoare) obtain firewood for the men; that W. Hender, Esq., be appointed a medical attendant on the mine, and a sick club be established; that Messrs. W. Hender, J. J. Bice, R. Cock, W. Beddiner, and W. Gray, visit the mine weekly, to report thereon; and that the pursuer (Mr. Hoare), have a salary of 11. 10s., Captain Ripon 21. 2s., and the clerk (Mr. Edwards) 11. 10s. per month, from the 1st inst.

At the Wheal Speedwell bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 5341. 10s. 11d.; labour cost for August, 2971. 7s. 4d.; Sept., 3771. 6s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 2561. 7s. 5d.; lords' dues, 361. 5s. 7d.;—15011. 10s. 7d.—Copper ore sold, 6331. 0s. 11d.; call in Sept., 5371. 12s.; leaving balance to next account, 3101. 17s. 8d. A call of 6s. per share was made to discharge the same. The main lode west in the 50 is 6 ft. wide, yielding copper ore and tin; east, it is the same size, producing saving work for tin. The 40 east yields 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and also some good tin stuff. The mine from the 30 to the 40 is holed, having been sunk in tribute ground that distance. Upon the north lode, at Simon's flat-roof shaft, they are down to the 40, in a good course of copper ore, turning out 3 tons per fm. The 40 east and west are yielding respectively 1½ ton per fm. of good quality ore. The rise above the 20, about 1 ton of ore per fm. The slopes continue to yield a fair quantity of copper ore, and they anticipate having an increase in the future samplings.

At the Wheal Chiverton bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 5551. 11s. 7d.; labour cost for August, 1761. 12s. 3d.; Sept., 1911. 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 3501. 5s. 3d.; lords' dues, 131. 0s. 9d.;—13191. 17s. 3d.—By tin sold, 2341. 13s.; calls received, 5881. 16s.; West Wheal Alfred for timber, 211. 0s. 9d.; leaving balance to next account, 4751. 7s. 6d. A call of 9s. 3d. per share was made to discharge the same. The summen are engaged about bearers and cistern, in order to fix the plunger and sink the sump below the 30 fm. level. That level has been extended 24 fms. west on the north tin lode; the end has not turned out as much tin as anticipated, though west, on the south tin lode, it has exceeded expectation. They have a good lode in the mine sinking from the 30 to the 20, and the 10 and west of footway, has a better looking lode. They expect to cut the south tin lode in the 20 east shortly. In the adit cross-cut they have a lode producing good work for tin.

At Wheal Neptune bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1261. 11s. 11d.; labour cost for August, 1141. 15s. 3d.; Sept., 1211. 1s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 2341. 7s. 5d.;—Call in September, 1281. leaving balance to next account, 4691. 2s. 5d. The summen are cutting ground for bearers and cisterns, to fix the plunger lift in the 34 and sink below; the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding some stones of grey copper ore, in stiffish ground. The 34 east is extended 10 fms. in a wide lode, producing good stones of grey ore, though the ground is rather hard; westward it has been driven 20 fms. in soft ground, lode 18 in. wide, poor. Hitherto it has not realised expectations, but the agents consider, if sunk to deeper levels, it will ultimately prove a remunerative concern. A call of 9s. 2d. per share was made.

At Wheal Robert bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1391. 10d. 4d.; calls received, 1811. 14s.; discount, 31. 7s. 8d.;—2321. 11s. 9d.—Sept. cost, 1211. 2s. 2d.; Oct., 1241. 11s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 771. 18s. 1d.; and due on arrears of calls, 211. 11s.

At West Wheal Edward meeting, on the 20th inst., the accounts showed—Costs for four months ending Sept., 1021. 13s. 6d.—Call of 6d. per share on 4096, 1021. 8s.; leaving balance, 5s. 6d. The liabilities were 641. 16s. 7d.; Oct. and Nov. cost, 211. 1s. 7d.; rent to Duchy, due in March last, 101. 7s.; secretary's salary for five months, 261. 5s.; stationery, &c., 71. 4s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

The Rhymney Iron Company's meeting is fully reported in another column. The accounts show the balance of profit as 50291. 4s. 5d., and the directors have declared a dividend of 11. per share on the original shares, and 6s. on the new shares, for the half-year—being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Green Hurth Mine (Cumberland) sold 25 tons of lead ore yesterday.

The Four Dargue Mine sold a small parcel of lead ore yesterday.

The report from the Tees Side Mine (Cumberland) will be read with satisfaction by those interested: in addition to the general excellent appearance of the workings, they have cut a new vein, which promises to equal the famous Green Hurth vein. The preparations for the engine at Tees Side shaft are going on satisfactorily.

Wheal Golden, we are informed, has now funds in hand for another dividend of 5s. per share, which will shortly be declared. The production of silver-lead ore is greatly improved, and the value of them is advancing, in common with all other ores, rapidly.

The reports from the Lisburne Mines continue good. At both Frongoch and Loglasy the levels are still opening rich ore ground: 90 tons of ore from Frongoch were sampled on the 21st. The sale of ore from these mines will be found in our Aberystwyth ticketing, and shows a great rise in the price of lead ore.

At the Minera Mines (Wrexham), a fine vein has been cut in the cross-cut south of the present engine-shaft. It has been cut into about 2 ft., which will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fathom: the vein has not yet been cut through. There is also a promising looking vein in the level at the bottom of Meadow shaft. The deep Day level and others are proceeding favourably.

At Carn Brea Mines, there is a considerable improvement, chiefly on the Highburrow lode, at about 125 fms. in depth, where the lode is now 24 ft. wide, and sending the singular appearance of a course of copper ore and a course of tin side by side in the same lode, the whole produce being worth 2001. per fm. Nearer the surface this lode produces tin only; but the copper increases in depth, and in the 145, where it has lately been cut, the copper is still on the increase. The profit in Carn Brea, which has been greatly increased by the discoveries on this large and productive lode, was near 35001. for Sept. and Oct.

At Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), the prospects continue to be very bright, as will be seen by the report from Capt. James Richards, the manager of Devon Consolidated Mines; and the anticipations of the successful result of this adventure, noticed in our last Journal, are in a fair way of being speedily realised. The lode in the 27 fm. level east is steadily improving, and the ore raising from it is of the same very superior quality as the parcel sold last week, which was raised from the same level several fathoms to the west, which tends to increase the confidence of the agents that a regular course of ore will be met with at a deeper level.

At the Devon Burra Burra, in the Brake shaft, the men are cutting the pit in the 24½ fm. level below adit, whence it is intended to drive on the lodes. An immense rush of water is issuing from the bottom of the shaft, and as the water is altogether gone from the great north lode (14 ft. big), in the 10 fm. level, and is very much lessened in the middle and the two south lodes in the same level, it is evident that these four lodes form a great junction not far below the present workings. The Gate-Port shaft is down 7 fms. below adit, in the same mass of gossan and quartz, but draws a little tighter. The machinery is working very effectively.

The North British Burra Burra, according to the agent's report of the 24th inst., is improving in appearance: since Capt. Carpenter was there, more ore ground has been broken, and which, it is now confidently expected, will increase, as the works proceed.

At Bottle Hill Mine, the appearances have improved very considerably of late, and the most prosperous results may be expected.

Applications for shares in the Royal Hibernian Mines continue exceedingly numerous; we should think the directors will now fix an early day for closing the list, that their mines may be set fully to work,—and, we trust, an influential and successful company will be the result.

During the week shares have changed hands in Tincroft, North Bassett, Bedford United, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, Bassett, Condurrow, Trehan, West Providence, Tremayne, Balmossan, South Tamar, Merilyn, South Frances, Wheal Golden, Devon Great Consols, Trevelyan and Tremithick, Wheal Atley, Kilbricken, Clive, Cefn Brynno, North Vale of Towy, Cubert, West Ding Dong, Cook's Kitchen, East Crown Lake, Gopinan, Great Bryn, Wheal Fortune, South Tawton, Cawson Hill, Robins, East Gannin Lake, East Tamar, Herodsfoot, Great Alfred, East Buller, Great Cowarth, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), West United Hills, Union Tin, Great Crinall, Coniston, Great Bryn, Wheal Eliza, Beacom, Sidney Godolphin, West Abingham, Gomanema, East Wheal Vorn, Wheal Treasury, Bishopstone, Bodmin Consols, Pridaun Wood, West Fowey, Wheal Anna, Crow Hill, Dunley Wheal Phoenix, East Caradon, Tees Side (Cumberland), East Buller, Great Tregune, Silver Brook, South Crenver, North Damsel, St. Day United, Phoenix Great Consols, Comford, Mining Company of Ireland, and Wiclough Copper Company.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Alten, Cobro, Co-piso, Linare, Marigata, Mexican and South American, St. John del Rey, Grand Duchy of Baden, Imperial Brazilian, United Mexican, Santiago, &c.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company has declared its twenty-first half-yearly dividend, of 21. per share—making 104. 17s. 6d. already paid on each share.

At the Imperial Brazilian half-yearly meeting, on Thursday (L. Vernon, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 18091. 19s. 6d.; general expenses at the mines, 21471. 14s. 6d.; salaries at the mines and in England, 3171. 12s.—69651. 6s. 2d.—Half-year's interest on 15,5001. stock, 3½ per cent., 5341. 10s. 7d.; proceeds of 25001. sold, 25061. 5s.—Call received to end of June, 991. received for Gongo gold, 23331. 0s. 2d.; Bananal, 4381. 0s. 11d.; leaves balance to next account, 13241. 0s. 6d.; arrears of salaries and wages due by the association, 18001. =

31241. 0s. 6d. Stock standing in trustees' names, 13,0001.; due on call 2d Aug., 49011.; 20 Imperial Brazilian shares, office furniture, and palladium.—The accounts and report were unanimously received, adopted, and a copy ordered to be circulated among the shareholders. A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Association have an exceedingly favourable report from their manager. They have 400 ewts. of ore ready for smelting, with 300 ewts. of motté (regulus), 70 ewts. of furnace bottoms, and 29 ewts. of slag at the foundry; smelting will be re-commenced on the 1st December, and they hope for permission to coin their silver into florin pieces. At surface they have 70 tons of ore ready to dress, worth about 15001., and the numerous workings are all looking remarkably well.

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have received letters from Mr. Clement, dated San Francisco, Oct. 11. He was then about to start for Mount Ophir, having forwarded the crushing-mill which he had purchased. A mining report from Mount Ophir, dated Oct. 9, shows that the works were proceeding actively.

The Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have letters from Melbourne, dated 25th August, advising the safe arrival of the *Augusta Schneider* and *Geelong*, with the company's staff, all well and in good spirits. Mr. Hopkins had made arrangements to send them up to the diggings immediately; he had formed an establishment at Forest Creek, where he would put one party to work, and would then go and establish another party at Bendigo. Mr. Hopkins entertained the fullest confidence of the result. He had previously arranged to supply the men with stores, provisions, &c., and he expected to be able to secure a respectable amount of gold dust as a remittance by the royal mail steamer *Australia*. The establishment at Forest Creek had commenced the purchase of gold dust; invoices of two small parcels have been received, which had been sent to Melbourne for shipment, and they were provided with ample funds to continue their operations.

The Australian Mutual Mining Association have letters from Mr. Ellis, one of the directors, dated Sydney, 12th Aug., of which the following is an extract:—"Erskine Island is very and indubitably rich, and you will see, per advertisement, that we have bought it. Mr. Collett assures me that he will bring down gold within a fortnight. We were obliged to raise the men's wages to 41. per month, with rations; but now we have them bound hand and foot for twelve months. With an increased capital, dealing in gold between the diggings and Sydney would equal any advance the interests of the company as by its actual extraction."

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from Mr. Brown, the superintendent at Melbourne, to the 24th August, enclosing an invoice of a remittance of gold, per *Eagle*, to the amount of 1200 ozs. Mr. Brown was progressing satisfactorily in the purchase of gold dust, and expected to make a regular series of remittances, for which he was amply provided with funds. The *Eagle*, with the above remittance, has arrived in the London Docks.

The Australasian Gold Mining Company have received advices, informing them that Mr. Harding and his staff had arrived at Sydney on the 10th July last, and were about to start for the scene of operation. The gentlemen residing in the colony, who had been requested to act as a local board of directors, had unanimously accepted the office; and the shares reserved for the colony had been at once taken up.

The shares of the Australian Agricultural Company have, within the past year, been sold at a price as low as about 15½, and yesterday, on the Exchange, they were quoted to 100½. It appears that, for several months past, despatches have been received from the chief officer of the company, in the colony of New South Wales, intimating the existence of gold in their large tract of 300,000 acres of land, on the Peel River; and that latest advices confirm the fact of many parts of it being rich, not only from alluvial deposits, but also from the presence of gold-bearing quartz. This fact proves that Mr. Dixon, the Monarch Gold Mining Company's agent, had some weighty reason for choosing this colony for the scene of his operations, notwithstanding the apparent superiority of Victoria.

The Anglo-Mexican Mint Company will pay a dividend next month.

The Anglo-Mexican Mining Association has declared a further dividend of 7s. per share out of their assets.

We have at length to report a decided change in the aspect of the gold mining share market. The dealings have been characterised by a great excitement, purchasers having come forward with the greatest avidity, and the consequence has been an extraordinary advance in prices, extending throughout the entire market. Amongst the shares that have attracted most attention are the Nouveau Monde, Colonial Gold, Port Philip, Agua Fria, Australasian, New Granada, and Yuba River; but, as already stated, all descriptions have been in demand for some time past. The immediate cause of this rise is, of course, the receipt of such extraordinary accounts from Australia, and the anticipation of still more exciting details. The shares of the Australian Agricultural Company, which have for some time been steadily rising, today reached 100½; this is owing to the report that large quantities of gold exist on the estates of the association. It appears now evident that several of these companies will make great returns, and it would be hazardous to speculate on what may be the result of the produce from the gold regions either in Australia or California. The formation of associated companies on the joint-stock principle is appreciated by the colonists, who are forming associations to that end. On Wednesday November 7th, the shares of the Anglo-Australian shares, independent of the settlement, will take place on Monday, and from the numerous applications a considerable rise is anticipated in price; this is not so much expected from the present prospects of the company, but from the circumstance of the great arrivals of gold, and the benefit of an associated principle. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place.

The non-official quotations are—Anglo-Australian, ½ to ¾ prem.; Veragua, ½ to ¾ prem. English and Australian Copper Smelting shares have likewise experienced a rise this week. It is the intention of the company, in addition to their legitimate business, to commence buying gold, from which they anticipate profitable results.

Mr. Robert Allsopp, of the Royal Exchange, makes the following comments on the various gold companies:—"As yet none of these undertakings (some of which have been established now two years), have succeeded in realising a profitable working; but there are one or two in so forward a state that we may look during the next few months for some definite results, and probably a solution of the vexed question, 'Will gold mines pay?' Our private advices from California attest the existence of gold-bearing quartz in abundance, but express grave doubts whether in the present condition of the labour market any but the very richest ledges can be worked profitably. With the introduction, however, of powerful and superior machinery, superseding in a great degree human labour, it is probable that very profitable results will be obtained, and as, under the disheartening intelligence hitherto received from California, many of these undertakings have sunk to a very low point, great advantage might be derived from judicious purchases. In the infancy of the schemes of adventure, and the absence of reliable data on which to base conclusions, we should be inclined to recommend caution, and the selection of those undertakings which present the smallest possibility of loss, combined with a fair prospect of success. From the long-continued prostration of this market, there are one or two undertakings which offer this combination of advantages in a remarkable degree, and to these we would call special attention." * * * "The improved state of the iron trade has caused a considerable demand for the few iron shares in the market. British Iron have advanced from 30s. per share to 84s., at which they are now selling, and the same may be said of the American shares, which are also inquired for, and would fetch higher prices if there were any in the market."

Shares in the L'Aigle d'Or Mining Company (Virginia) have already obtained a premium of from ½ to ¾.

Business in miscellaneous shares is more active than for many months past. Shares of the Australian Agricultural Company were done yesterday several times at 100, being a rise of some 30 per cent.: the prices marked in the Official List, however, were only 76 and 75. This advance is owing to its being understood that gold in considerable quantities exists on the estates of this company. Bank of Australasia shares have been dealt in at 71½; Bank of British North America, 60; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 4½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 47½; Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing, 1; Union Bank of Australia, 62½; Western Bank, 75; Western Bank of Sydney, 3½; Crystal Palace, 4½; Crystal Palace of France (just introduced into the Official List), 2½; with 2½; Electric Telegraph of Ireland, 1½; General Steam Navigation, 29; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 96; Netherlands Land Enclosure, 2½. Shares of the Bordeaux and Certe Railway closed ½ to 5½ prem.; Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway, ½ to 1 prem.; Beziens and Graissessac Railway, 1½ to ½ prem.; Western Railway of Switzerland, ½ to ½ prem.; French South-Eastern Railway, 1½ to ½ prem.; Royal Swedish Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Danish Zealand Railway, 1½ to ½ prem.; Lake Constance and Basle Railway, par to ½ prem.; Orleans and Brez Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Luca and Fistic Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Staines and Wokingham Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Wimbledon and Croydon Railway, 2 to 2½ prem.; Ebro Canal (the statutes of which have been formally approved by the Queen of Spain), 1½ to 2 prem.; Magdalena Steam, ½ to ½ prem.; National Patent Steam Fuel Company, ½ prem.

The *Cornelia* has arrived in the Downs from Sydney, which port she left on the 9th July with 5073 ozs. of gold, worth upwards of 20,0001.

The steam-ship *Illinois* arrived at New York from Aspinwall with the California mails to the 20th of October, \$1,998,810 in gold-dust on freight, and \$200,000 in the hands of passengers. The *Oregon* left San Francisco on the 16th of October, with \$2,406,712 in gold-dust on freight. The passengers by the *Illinois* crossed the Isthmus in eight hours.

SALT IN IRELAND.—A company is about being formed in Belfast, with a capital of 50,0001., to work the salt mines which have been discovered on the Me-quois of Downshire's estate at Duncrue. In connexion with the preparation of the salt for commerce, chemical works are to be established, which will enable the company not only to supply manufacturers with bleaching materials, but to export them in large quantities to other countries.

LEAD ORES

Sold on the Mine, on the 19th November.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	50	£21 10 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	50	11 16 0	Pontifex & Wood.
Sold on the Mine.			
East Wheal Rose	50	14 0 0	Mitchell and Son.
ditto	7	15 14 0	ditto
ditto	5	10 13 0	Tamar Company.
ditto	4	15 0 0	Mitchell and Son.
Kilbricken	20	32 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	4	30 1 0	ditto
Goginan	38	16 7 6	Sims and Co.
ditto	68	17 0 0	Farther Company.
Benogoch	60	13 1 0	ditto, and Walker.
ditto	60	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cwmtythir	90	13 1 0	ditto
Cwm Erân	25	15 12 6	ditto

LEAD ORES—(Continued).

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 24.			
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£13 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, November 25.			
Pant-y-mwyn	15	£12 1 0	J. P. Eytton.
Pen-yr-henblas	14	12 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	40	13 0 0	ditto
ditto	20	13 1 0	ditto
ditto	20	13 1 0	Mather & Co.
Mace-y-safu	40	13 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Jamaica	18	12 5 0	ditto
ditto	12	6 0 0	ditto
Millwr.	17½	12 16 0	J. P. Eytton.
ditto	17½	12 16 0	Mather & Co.
Pant-y-frith	4½	13 1 6	J. P. Eytton.
ditto	3½	15 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Fron Fawnog	11	11 7 6	ditto
Newtonards	53	12 18 6	ditto
Black Craig	45	12 16 6	J. P. Eytton.
Bwlch Gwyn	20	12 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 18th November.			
Mines.	Tons. c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.
Yeoland Consols	5 7 1 23	£60 2 6	£323 0 8—Union Company
ditto	7 3 5	34 2 6	14 9 4—ditto
ditto	0 3 2 16	24 10 0	4 9 3—ditto
Sold on the 23d November.			
Wheal Trevelyan	4 0 0	£39 0 0	—
ditto	0 15 3 14	53 0 0	—
Sold on the 24th November.			
Chyprase Consols	2 15 3 17	£56 15 0	£158 12 5—Danabus.
ditto	0 10 0 10	51 0 0	25 14 6—ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled November 3, and sold at Swansea, 25d November.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	100	15	£15 12 0	Kapunda	40	55½	£57 5 6
ditto	97	15½	15 11 6	ditto	38	48½	50 8 0
ditto	84	15½	15 1 6	ditto	27	30½	31 2 6
ditto	53	22½	23 6 0	ditto	33	57½	59 8 0
ditto	48	22½	23 11 6	ditto	24	54	55 8 6
ditto	41	22½	23 4 6	French	72	5½	4 17 6
ditto	10	69½	68 7 6	ditto	42	5½	4 19 0
ditto	8	18½	18 9 6	Berehaven	110	10	9 16 0
ditto	96	14½	14 7 6	French Slag	32	13½	12 3 6
ditto	68	22½	22 12 6	Cronchane	17	13½	12 3 6
ditto	62	15½	15 19 6	ditto	2	38	38 1 0
ditto	34	17½	17 8 6	Tigrony	2	38	37 12 0
Kapunda	42	50	51 0 6	Severn	11	34½	34 11 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	698	£12938 15 0	French Slag	32	£76 16 0
Kapunda	204	10479 19 0	Cronchane	19	284 15 0
French	114	588 18	Tigrony	11	75 4 0
Berehaven	110	1078 0 0	Severn	11	380 1 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

COMPANIES BY WHICH THE ORES		Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	.....	51	£1073 13 8
Freeman and Co.	.....	116	1558 9 2
Grenfell and Sons	.....	136	3715 5 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	.....	109	3099 4 6
Vivian and Sons	.....	265	9009 11 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	.....	349	6523 17 6
Mining Royal	.....	33	1960 4 0
English and Australian Company	.....	62	1845 19 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	.....	14	714 7 0
F. Brankart	.....	65	1473 17 6

Notices to Correspondents.

AUTOGENOUS PROCESS OF SOLDERING.—Sir: From a Notice in your Journal of the 13th inst., I had hoped that some particulars respecting this patent would have appeared ere this. As a party interested in the question asked by "J. B." (Swansea), in a previous Journal, I should be glad to know when the license expires. A friend of mine took a license in 1841, and it was expressly stated in that license that it terminated in 14 years from May, 1839. Any information your correspondents can give will oblige—*L. W.: Bristol, Nov. 23.*

PIT ROPES.—Sir: By a paragraph in your last Journal, in reference to pit ropes, I perceive that it has been considered impossible to manufacture a tapered rope. We have used on the colliery here tapered flat ropes for 18 years. We have now two, respectively 370 and 270 yards long, manufactured by Messrs. Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the taper is from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. We had one some years ago 7 in. to 5 in., all of six strands.—*GEORGE KNOX: Fenton Potteries, Nov. 25.*

FICTITIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.—We have received a long letter from Mr. F. S. Thomas, in which he enters very fully into the constitution of the several companies of which he is the lessee, with the view of removing any injurious impression which may have been attached to them by the strictures of "Argus." We have every wish to do justice to all parties, and shall, therefore, insert Mr. Thomas's letter in our next Journal.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Sir: I beg to inform "A Shareholder," who enquired respecting this mine in last week's Journal, that the secretary gave orders to suspend operations in the latter end of August last; he (the secretary) representing that there were no more funds in hand, as all the shareholders had not paid the call (I suppose made in December, 1851, alluded to). However, if "A Shareholder" will write to me, all the information I can give him on the subject, either publicly or by private correspondence, I shall be most happy to render.—*JAMES CARPENTER: Twistock, Nov. 23.*

GREAT CRINNIS MINE.—"Argus" (of Truro) declines noticing this subject further, until the questions put in his letter of the 13th Oct. are answered. The 14th Jan. will soon arrive, when the engine was to be set to work: he gives till Midsummer. The public must already see that the chief part of his statements have proved correct: time will prove whether the remainder are so.

"C. P." (Birmingham).—The Ecton Mountain Lead and Copper Mine is situated near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and is under the management of Captain Samuel Bonall: the London offices are at 18, Essex-street, Strand.

GLADBRACH ZINC COMPANY.—In our remarks on this important undertaking last week, we omitted to notice that the 401 shares are arranged to be divisible, at the option of the holders, into 40 shares of 11 each. A statement, giving much information, has recently been issued to the shareholders, which we carefully perused, and from which we were enabled to draw attention to the company through our columns. We may here also correct an error: in stating that 10001 is the estimated cost of the smelting works, we should have said, that that sum is the estimated cost of the freehold site of ground for the erection thereon of such works.

"J. A." (Plymouth) should apply to his solicitor.

The letter from Mr. Robert McCall is declined. We fear the writer, under the influence, perhaps, of a feeling of disappointment, has been induced to express sentiments and opinions which are neither credible or truthful. That there may be "people of his acquaintance who will write anything for a few shillings, a glass of whiskey, or pipe of tobacco," we cannot deny, though regret such should be the case; but the captains who have reported on the property we know to be incapable of conduct such as Mr. McCall would insinuate they had been guilty of.

"Zinc" (Osgathorpe).—Where calamine of the exact per centage is to be obtained would be difficult to say; but large quantities are to be found in Derbyshire. An advertisement in our columns, requiring it, would be speedily answered.

"B. T. S." (Penrith).—We have made it a constant rule never to give our opinion on any adventures; the best course is to apply to a broker, the names of several of whom appear in our advertising columns. The shares are to be had in the market; at present they are, and have been for some time, at a premium. The £2,000 unsold shares are not to be offered to the public; and, from what we understand, there are more applications from old proprietors than needed, and the directors will experience considerable difficulty in allotting the shares, without giving, in many instances, a premium to the proprietors.

F. Baines (Leeds).—A Royal Charter always limits the liability of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

"A Shareholder."—We have already inserted so many communications on the Great Crinnis Mine as to prove the supposition of our correspondent groundless. We published the letter of Capt. Webb last week, as its non-appearance had been attributed to a disinclination on our part to allow the writer to answer the assertions of "Argus;" but surely it cannot be expected that we are to occupy our columns with continuous dissertations on the supposed value of a property, to the exclusion of information of general interest. The usual progress of working must now shortly test the correctness of the views already expressed by the different parties; in the meantime, we shall readily notice any new feature, and regularly give insertion to the captain's reports.

"J. B." (Penzance).—No English proprietors are at present working the lead mines in the Valley of Loetoben.

"Cantab."—We believe the reason of the depreciated value of shares is that the company have not taken steps to procure a settlement on the Stock Exchange. We have understood that the cause of the postponement of a meeting is, that proceedings are being taken to reconstitute the company as a chartered association. A party of trustees were dispatched by the *Mobile*, and must now be about arrived there, and another by the *Sarah Sands*, which arrived at St. Vincent's, Cape Verde, being 12 days out, and so far a favourable passage.

"A. P." (Belgravia).—The Company of Copper Mines in England have applied for a bill to amend the Act for the resuscitation of the company, passed last Parliament.

"A Subscriber" (Oldham).—The Burra Burra Mine belongs to the South Australian Mining Association, whose offices are in Rundle-street, Adelaide. The shares are 2464, of 51 each, all paid up: 401 per share has been paid in one year, and dividends are now paying of 51 per share per quarter, which will, in all probability, be increased as the labourers return from the gold fields of Victoria—the present number of men being only about one-third of what it was previous to the gold discoveries.

"G. S. B." (Tillington).—The office of the New South Wales Mining Company is at 18, Cornhill. The solicitors are Messrs. Arnold and Westbrooke, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

"J. B." (Hull).—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares. The quotation was furnished us by a highly respectable broker, but the mine having greatly improved since, the price has necessarily increased. "J. B." had better write to one of the brokers whose addresses are given in our advertising columns.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—Sir: Having noticed several communications in your valuable Journal from the holders of shares in this mine, and as several of my friends are holders therein, I beg to say that I shall be happy to co-operate with any parties who may be disposed to do so, in endeavouring to obtain some information in reference thereto.—*W. Fox: George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 26.*

SWAMPPOOL MINE.—The quotation of last week was furnished us by a shareholder, who is prepared to sell at that price, and to whom we will hand a note, should "A. P." or "T. W." wish to purchase.

"A Reader" cannot have paid much attention to our columns, or he would have had no necessity (like numerous others) to trouble us. There is scarcely a week passes without similar questions being put to and answered by us. We refer him to the Journal of the 11th Sept., and our last Number, pp. 558 and 564. A creditor can sue any shareholder for his claim, and when he has paid it, the shareholder can sue the others for contribution.

MINING IN IRELAND.—"A Constant Reader," referring to our Skibbereen correspondent's notice of the East Gortycolla Mine, says he should be more particular in describing the workings that are being carried on. Not simply, "costeening going on!" but where?

"H. J." (Cambridge).—The company was always in bad odour; but a few days since three of the directors were in duress, and reports not much to their credit were circulated. An action would be, perhaps, the only way to obtain a return of the money invested, although, probably, if brought before a magistrate, they might be committed for a conspiracy in endeavouring to obtain money under false pretences.

"W. L." (Glasgow) can ascertain all the particulars he requires respecting the Black Craig Mines, by addressing the secretary, at the company's offices, 13, Old Jewry Chambers, London.

"Miner" (Cambridge).—Tautolite is opaque, of a black velvet colour, with a vitreous lustre and grey streak; cleavage only in traces, and interrupted; fracture conchoidal, uneven, and very brittle. Before the blow-pipe it melts into a black scoria, which acts on the magnet, and with borax forms a clear green glass; with solution of cobalt it presents a blue colour, and, on the whole, appears to be a silicate of the protoxide of iron, combined with a silicate of magnesia. It occurs in volcanic felspar, at the lake of Lanch, near Bonn, on the Rhine.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

To resume the discussion as to the pre-emption of base metals. Although the Crown's right of pre-emption of iron ore at 40s. per ton may not at this day be a very formidable privilege to the majority of our ironmasters, yet it must be confessed that this country possesses and yields many rich and peculiar iron ores which are worth considerably more than that sum. It is true that iron ore is but very rarely indeed the subject of sale; its first appearance before the public being in its metallic condition; but, notwithstanding, the above obnoxious right of pre-emption exists, though it is not so clearly discerned by the public.

But let us turn to copper ore, which is subject to be bought by the Crown at 161. per ton. What does East Crowndale and Wheal Carpenter say to this? What if the Crown had attended at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on the 15th inst., and had bought the 15 tons of the former company at 161. per ton (equal to 2401.) instead of 171. 1s. 6d., its selling price, per ton? Why, the effect of the right of pre-emption would have been that the mine would have lost 171. 2s. 6d., and the Crown would have gained that sum. So the Crown, by buying the 10 tons of the latter company at 161., in-

stead of 171. 5s., would have gained 121. 10s., and the company lost so much. On the total of the two transactions, the Crown would have gained 291. 12s. 6d., and the adventurers of two companies lost a sum corresponding in amount—nay, more if the tribute pitches were worked at a high figure. The above examples are taken from our last week's impression, and happen not to be so favourable to the Crown as an analysis of other ticketings would show. However, if riches increase in depth, what will adventurers say, in seven years' time, when raising their ores at great costs, by the skilful appliance of scientific discovery and machinery, if the Crown should, unfortunately for them, demand their best and richest ores at 161. per ton?

To proceed to the case of tin ore subject to pre-emption at 40s. per ton; an obvious absurdity is that the price of pre-emption is the same as that of iron ore. Let us, however, consider what would have been the condition of the tinners if the Crown had bought, at its pre-emption price of 40s. per ton, the 16 tons of black tin sold during the last week, as mentioned in our last impression. Thus $16 \times 21 = 331$. would have been the pre-emption price, whilst the mercantile result was above 9001.; so that the Crown, by the exercise of its privilege, would have gained about 8701., and the adventurers of the four mines whose ore was sold would have lost a sum corresponding in amount. Surely the tinners have made a case for the repeal of the statute 5 and 6 WILLIAM and MARY, cap. 6.

The pre-emption of lead ore is not at present so obnoxious as that of the previously mentioned ores. In our last week's impression we cited the 5 and 6 WILLIAM and MARY, cap. 6, which gave the Crown the right of pre-emption at 91. per ton. It was soon found that this sum did not sufficiently protect the adventurers when the Crown chose to exercise its right of pre-emption. The grievance continued until the year 1815, when its rigour was somewhat softened by the passing of the 55 GEORGE III., c. 134, entitled "An Act for Altering the Rate at which the Crown may Exercise its Right of the Pre-emption of Ore in which there is Lead;" which, after reciting the 5 and 6 WILLIAM and MARY, c. 6 (set forth in our last week's impression), and also that the rate therein directed to be paid for all ore wherein there is lead, is, in consequence of the lapse of time and change of circumstances since the passing of the said recited Act, become inadequate to the increased expense of raising the same, and it is reasonable, therefore, that the same should be increased, enacts—"That, from and after the passing of the said Act (July 4, 1815), the rate which shall be paid by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and all claiming any royal mines under them, in exercising the right of pre-emption given them by the said recited Act, so far as respects any ore wherein there is lead, shall be 251. per ton for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein there is lead, instead of the rate of 91. per ton as by the said recited Act is directed, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding, and such increased rate shall be paid, subject to the provisions and according to the regulations contained in the said recited Act, and now in force, with regard to the said original rate of 91. per ton." It must be admitted that 251. at present sufficiently protects our lead miners; but in these days of scientific discovery, and the consequent improved treatment to which silver-lead ores are daily subjected, it is impossible to foresee at how short a period of time they may be again placed in the unfair position in which they found themselves previous to the passing of the Act 55 GEORGE III., cap. 134.

We never hold ourselves responsible for the various and conflicting opinions entertained by our correspondents in any controversy or difference they may express on this or that subject, through the medium of our columns. At the present moment there are those who ascribe the prevailing high standard of copper ore wholly to the late deficiency in our own mines: many say it arises from the temporary suspension of the workings in the Burra Burra, and other mines in Australia, in consequence of the miners running off to the gold diggings, and the greatly decreased sales occasioned thereby in Swansea. There can be no doubt that these causes combined have tended to the effect mentioned; and, as we stated in our Journal for July 3, August 7, and September 25, the figures speak for themselves, as the most convincing proofs we have to adduce that our own view of the case was perfectly correct. What has been the result since? A continued decrease in the tonnage of metal, with an excess of ore from our own mines, showing a further falling off in the supply and average produce.

For instance, there have been seven sales of copper ore at the Cornwall ticketings for the present quarter; and, compared with the first seven in July and August, the following is the result:—To 18th of November, 26,125 tons of ore, yielding 1762 tons 18 cwt. of metal; 19th of August, 24,994 tons of ore, yielding 1806 tons 15 cwt. of metal: present increase, 1131 tons of ore; decrease 43 tons 17 cwt. of metal: 7964 tons of ore are for sale on the 25th inst. and 2d of December—making 9095 tons against 6223 tons, the tonnage of the corresponding two weeks of last quarter; showing 2872 tons excess for the present one.

The metal contained in the 7964 tons of ore for sale, as above, will produce 500 tons at least, and thus cause an increase for the nine weeks' sales in both ore and metal. Thus the late drop in the standard is fully accounted for. We anticipate the three remaining samplings for the quarter will further increase the tonnage of ore, and shall be glad to find the standard of 71. realise 61. 10s. 6d. per ton; the miner will then have no cause to complain. Thus far our calculations only extend to the Cornwall ticketings; and we have again to remark that the increase of ore and tonnage does not emanate from the new mines that have for three years been starting up. They go very little towards it; the extra supply coming chiefly from the grand discovery at the United Mines in Gwennap, which mine at once rose to the first position on the list as to amount, and to the continued prosperity and productiveness of Wheal Buller, Wheal Bassett, Tincroft, and Par Consols.

The success at the United Mines having inspired parties to pursue more extensive operations at Poldice, Wheal Unity, and Wheal Gorland, on lodes parallel north, a new company has recently been formed, and 40,0001. subscribed, to work them as the St. Day United Tin and Copper Mines, with ample machinery to develop the run to a great depth. At the ticketing on the 18th of November, they sold 260 tons of copper ore, for 15511. 5s. 6d.; and as they formerly (when working to bottom) turned up vast quantities of both metals, they are certain of doing so again—in fact, they will add materially to the quarterly sales in future. At the same ticketing two small parcels of rich quality ore were sold from East Crowndale and Wheal Carpenter—the former 15 tons, at 171. 1s. 6d., and the latter 10 tons, at 171. 5s.

Looking at the sales made during the present quarter at Swansea, there seems to be a certainty of a considerable decrease in tonnage, metal, and amount. Only three sales have as yet been effected, amounting together to only 4202 tons of ore, realising 62,2801.: they have for sale on the 7th Dec., 1189 tons more, and supposing them to bring forward 1820 tons for the 21st, the total will show a decrease for the quarter, as compared with the last, of 2000 tons of ore—at all events, the falling off since the June quarter in 1849 will be full one-half. Such facts as these, in the face of such an extensive demand for the metal, fully accounts for the standard being as we have the satisfaction weekly to report it; and while these circumstances are combined, the miner has to dread nothing as regards obtaining a fair value for his produce.

With the purpose of carrying out on a comprehensive scale the large and extended views propounded by the Great Exhibition of all Nations, the SOCIETY OF ARTS have issued a circular, requesting communications, and offering premiums during the session of 1852-53 on the following objects:—Raw materials; machinery, in reference to textile fabrics; textile materials, and new mechanical applications of textile fabrics; metallic, vitreous, ceramic, miscellaneous manufactures; and the fine arts. A special prize of the Society's medal, and a premium of 501., is offered for the best, and a premium of 251. for the second-best, essay on the history of literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions; and especially how far, and in what manner they may be developed and combined, so as to promote the moral well-being and industry of the country. From this short resumé, it will be seen that the purposes of the Society embrace nearly all the branches of art and science at present in appliance. It would be beyond our limits to detail all the subjects on which communications are requested, and we shall, therefore, confine our observations to those solely within our province, convinced that the invitation so generally offered will be cordially responded to.

The premiums offered are for the best essay on iron ore, and manufacture of iron in different districts and countries, especially contrasting the iron manufacture of England with that of America and the continent; the discovery of plumbago in England or the colonies, or some other sub-

stances which may be used in lieu thereof, and equal to that produced in Cumberland; a new fuel, occupying less space and weight, without diminution of heat and injury to metals it may come in contact with; recent improvements in charcoal; the best essay on the chemical composition of rocks—the changes they have undergone and are undergoing; on the nature and properties of flag, slate, and other stones used for paving; the nature and properties of granite, and the relative qualities of the materials obtained from quarries in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, together with their comparative fitness for architectural and engineering purposes; an account of a new method of making sulphuric acid which shall be equally efficient with that now employed, and which shall not require the present large leaden chambers in use; the economic manufacture of oxide of zinc, and its incorporation with other colours, so as to render them not liable to be acted upon by sulphurous gases, or to fade on exposure to light and heat; a new ungut for lubricating machinery; the invention of a good and cheap candle for miners, to have a high melting point, and not liable to waste or gutter. The improvements in machinery, more especially in the manufacture of iron, are equally numerous, and demand attention from our spirited manufacturers and ingenious artisans. Since the establishment of the Society in 1754, it has been the parent of several useful institutions, and is, therefore, deserving of support and encouragement from the public at large.

We are aware that at no distant period some blame was attached to it, and, to our thinking, not undeservedly—for the restrictive spirit which trammelled the efficient working of the Society, when, so-called, *high art* was patronised, to the exclusion of more useful purposes. This, we are inclined to believe, did not arise from any innate defects in the constitution of the body corporate, but is mainly to be attributed to the narrow views of a clique, directed for exclusive and selfish purposes, without regard to the objects for which the Institution was chartered. We will hope that this period has passed. The step now taken by the Society of Arts is in the right direction; and while the fine arts are not neglected, due care is taken to represent those useful professions which have raised England to her present proud position. We have so much faith in our industrial classes, as to confidently predict that they will allow no petty jealousy to mar the scheme so ably propounded by the Society. In the competition that will arise, each will learn something from his fellow artisan, and the stock of knowledge thus acquired will be beneficial to the nation at large. The most sanguine cannot anticipate that the whole of the communications, amounting to 112, will be successful in their premises; but should only the half realise what is expected, the session of 1852-53 will be, if not the most brilliant, at least the most practical that has ever transpired.

We took occasion last week to advert to the extraordinary quantity of gold that was raised in Australia, notwithstanding the violent rains and inundations of a winter in that country; but little did we think it would so soon be our duty to chronicle such extraordinary results as the last few days have revealed. Such a run upon our figures in relation to gold we never before experienced. There seems a startling semblance of untruth in reality. Facts, however, give force to argument, and the arrival of the precious metal during the week is of itself a fact important enough to outwit a nation less stolid than our own. Let the facts speak: The River Thames on Tuesday bore on her bosom the *Eagle*, freighted with 150,000 ounces; the *Sapphire*, with 14,688 ounces; the *Pelham*, with 27,762 ounces; and the *Maitland*, with 14,326 ounces. This makes only 206,776 ounces, worth only a trifle more than 800,0001. The *Eagle* may be said to have accomplished the greatest feat of its kind; but its triumph will be of short duration; for another is daily expected to grace our noble river with the burden of about 280,000 ounces of the *Neptune*, with as valuable freight, nearly due! This makes a total of rather 17,000 ounces; and the *Adromache*, with 42,051 ounces; and other ships more than 20 tons in weight, and a trifling few thousands more than a couple of millions sterling! Here is a sterling matter-of-fact, that will put to flight a host of alien fancies! Matter and motion are both realities: and the golden lever will lift something ere it break. Who is to estimate the leverage? ALLADIN'S lamp was but a toy to this. The *Arabian Nights* must fall in standard, whilst our books of mineralogy must be revised, and glitter before us in more appropriate binding.

"The learned sophists in systems jaded" may now sit down by the "waters of Babylon," and "hang up their harps upon the willows," or time some other lay, in lieu of the predictive nothingness of former strains. The measure of an angle of a crystal is beautiful enough in the abstract; but when the desideratum of exertion, whether of thought or of action, is stumbled over in blind researches, and left to be revealed by the unwhim varieties of mankind, without thought, motive, or purpose, the astonishment becomes extreme, that so little of gold has been discovered by learned professors of mineralogy, and so much by the rude and untaught of the human family. In the face of such astounding facts as we now record, we would dare to hazard the opinion that gold may exist in abundance in our own country, if not in the very streets of our metropolis. Devon, Merioneth, Wicklow, rise to view, as if to pioneer the general research. The pursuit of the "Universal solvent" or the "Philosopher's stone" were not perhaps the wild vagaries hitherto regarded. The traditions of the Germans may be no fables after all, and the golden tables, *et cetera*, of the household requirements may have been sterling realities: for when did the greedy maw of this most greedy city take in so much at a gripe, as within the last week? Never. But what do we read in the recent despatches? There were not horses enough to carry the gold, and that 6 tons were in charge of a guard of honour, devoid of claimants. This is rather unlike the state of affairs with us. We keep our accounts in a better state than that. It will be amusing after this to witness our bullion dealers scrupulously adjust their almost imponderous measures of quantity. The more so when we take a glance at the *modus operandi* by which the tempting deposit is obtained. At Donkey Gulley 100 ounces were taken in a week; at Bendigo flat, 12 lbs. were taken from one hole; another "flat" yielded 150 lbs., or 60001. worth, in one morning. In an adjoining hole to this 6 to 9 lbs. weight of gold was taken per diem; and 9, 12 and 20 lbs. weight frequently found in remunerative lumps in pockets; another nugget has been found weighing 102 ozs.: all hands are doing well, and they only want more hands to do better. Australia, verily, would seem something like a golden potatoe field, and to require but a supply of "navvies" to take in and house the crop. Most cheering news is this for our *bona fide* Australian gold mining companies; and we do not wonder at the improvement in the value of such stock upon the Exchange, in comparison with the more questionable schemes of California—rich enough, no doubt, but poor indeed when placed beside the marvellous results of our own colonies. And this is only "the beginning of the end." What may be "looming in the future," no DISRAELI can venture to predict.

The substitution of iron for timber and stone sleepers on railways is one of the most important improvements that has recently been introduced in the construction of "the permanent way," inasmuch as the safety and comfort of the passengers, as well as the pecuniary interests of the shareholders, are intimately involved in the question. Among other methods of effecting this object was the plan of Mr. BARLOW, by which the necessity of using blocks or sleepers was altogether dispensed with, the keel of the rail being expanded so as to constitute a base or sleeper. The joints of these rails are laid on and rivetted to a saddle of the same sectional form as the rail, and cross tie-rods are placed at certain distances, in order to preserve the parallelism of the rails. An inspection of these rails at first excites astonishment by the simplicity of the plan, but this feeling speedily gives place to a distrust of their efficiency and safety, arising from their slight and unsubstantial appearance. The line from Swansea to Carmarthen has been laid with these rails, with anything but a satisfactory result. The complaints of the public are loud and deep, nor is there a single passenger whose experience induces him to speak in terms of commendation of this iron-way. The incessant jolting and bumping far exceeds not only the worst parts of the other portions of the line, but actually surpasses that of the old stage coaches and omnibuses, which the railway has driven off the road. It is but fair, however, to state that this line has only been opened to the public for about two months, and consequently some allowance must be made for its roughness, owing to the surface of the way not having yet become consolidated, and the rails well bedded; but from the slight improvement that has hitherto accrued since the opening, there is but little reason to hope that timber sleepers will be successfully superseded by the adoption of this rail. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the idea of substituting iron for wood in this purpose originated with Mr. STEPHEN REED, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose invention of a cast-iron block-chair has been described and frequently alluded to in our columns. The success which has attended the adoption of these block-chairs on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway afford good grounds for believing that iron may be advantageously used

for this purpose. The following certificate from Mr. TATE, the engineer, and approved by Mr. LOUIE, the chairman, of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, speaks most unequivocally of the great and important benefits which may be secured by adopting Mr. REED'S invention, whilst it proves that an important improvement has really been made in the construction and maintenance of railways. The certificate is dated Newcastle, 9th November, 1852, and is as follows:—

"I have used Mr. S. REED'S patent cast-iron block-chairs on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway for upwards of three years past, and am still proceeding to lay them on the line, where they have given the greatest satisfaction. From the experience I have had of the strength and durability of these chairs, I do not hesitate to express the most favourable opinion of them, being perfectly satisfied from the test they have undergone, where there was constant heavy traffic on the line, that these chairs are superior to wood sleepers and stone blocks. It has been found by experience that the trains run smoothly over the joints of the rails, where these chairs are laid, and with less noise than on sleepers and stone blocks. The chairs are very rapidly placed on the line, and are shifted when necessary with great facility. There is also a saving of one-third in number, the iron block-chairs being laid at greater intervals from the lengthened bearing to the rail afforded by the chairs, and require fewer plate-layers to look after them; the chairs are also protected from contraction and expansion by the ballast of the railway. I have not found it necessary to use any tie-bars to keep the chairs in position and preserve the parallelism of the rails. From the durability of the cast-iron block-chairs, I believe them to be more economical than any other kind of chair at present in use, which I am acquainted with, and that they are well calculated to form and maintain a permanent line of railway."

FOREIGN GOLD MINES.

The extraordinary influx of the precious metal, the produce of our colonial mines, has given, within the last few days, an impetus to the Share Market, which people a few weeks since were slow to anticipate. Gold has come upon us, not in ounces, but in tons. A still further supply is daily expected, and it must inevitably lead to the consequence that capitalists will be forced to unlock their long-closed coffers, and enter the arena of commercial competition, to preserve the intrinsic value of their hoards; or, in other words, they must circulate their gold, and diffuse benefits amongst others, in order to their realisation by themselves. The result to the mining public, however, of the improvement of their stock, the holders in gold mine adventures will, of course, feel the proximate benefit; but, as assuredly will follow stable advantages throughout the whole sphere of legitimate British mining, and we would suggest, to indeed exhort, all who are really desirous of securing to themselves a safe outlet, to be more than ever cautious to ensure confidence, by great care and prudence in the selection of such enterprises as they place before the public; for to lessen the risk of the speculation is the duty of every person who at all aspires to success, based upon integrity and sound principle, and such success is at all times the most easily achieved, because, strengthened in its progress by reciprocal good faith, it reaches the climax steadily and promptly, and diffuses good to all.

Australia has certainly surpassed our most sanguine expectations. It would now be truly hazardous to place any limit to her supplies; and knowing, as we do, the energy which our countrymen can bring to bear on the field of mining industry, we can do no more than await with others new phases of wealth and greatness. California is also increasing her auriferous produce; and, nearer still, we have new ground broken in Virginia. Nor can we term it altogether new ground, for, as we noticed the past week, the mineral property of the L'Ange d'Or Company has been developed to the extent of tracing and proving the existence of the gold-bearing quartz veins throughout the property, and the test to which the quartz was subjected goes to show that in depth the auriferous produce will be considerable.

We have been throughout cautious in our estimate of gold mining speculations generally; and however evident is the costliness of their returns at this moment, we would inculcate great discretion on the part of those who would embark in them; but when we find a security for the speculative existing independent of the perspective advantages of this mining project, and based upon the fee simple of landed property, situated almost in the heart of civilisation, and in the most salubrious climate of America, an encouragement and confidence is created of no common order.

The copper mining department is, on the other hand, showing an increase of enterprise; and perhaps very fortunately for the manufacturers engaged in that metal: blocks of considerable magnitude are exhibited as specimens from the colonies and the regions of Lake Superior; and, again, Tuscany is owing much of the development of her resources to the stimulating effects of British capital, and the spirit of commerce so inherent in us. Mines in the Valley of Cecina, and the Monte Catini Mines, near Leghorn, are now being worked successfully. A recent purchase has also, we understand, been made of our own mining body of most promising sets in the Miamo, now styled the Medici Mines—being upon the property of, and deriving their name from, that illustrious family.

Dr. Harrington Brett, late of the Bengal Medical Staff, in his new work, *The Gems of Tuscany*, has thus alluded to the Monte Catini Mine:—"This profitable mine had been worked for 600 years, with more or less success, by the Italian proprietors, till in the year 1832 it was abandoned in despair, and finally sold to two English gentlemen, Messrs. Sloane and Hall, who by a small, but judicious expenditure, set courageously to work after the mode of Cornwall, and it now yields a clear profit, to be said, of 15,000l. per annum; and there is reason to doubt that the neighboring mines of Monte di Miamo will turn out, under steady management, as good as their neighbour."

Looking at the high market value of copper at the present day, and the interest which must naturally attach to the exploration of this mineral, we shall notice, from time to time, the adventures engaged in it, and return to an enumeration of the various foreign copper mines in a future Number.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

The *Eagle*, which left Port Philip on the 2d of September, arrived in the Downs in 78 days, being 10 days shorter than the quickest passage ever before performed. She brings 150,000 ounces of gold, being more than double the largest amount brought by any other ship. From this we may infer that the gold fields of the colony are rich. Owing to the absence of any summary of the amounts of gold brought into Melbourne each week it is impossible to obtain any precise estimate of the general weekly yield; there had been, however, no falling off, and the animation and confidence of all parties in the colony was daily increasing. The only week in which the totals brought by escort are given is that ending the 7th August, when they amounted to 105,000 ozs. Owing to the irregularities of the Government escort large quantities were brought by private hand. The total exported to England, from the date of the first discoveries up to the 31st of July, was 1,355,640 ounces, or about 8,400,000l. from Victoria alone. From New South Wales, up to the 14th August, it was 2,007,012l., at the colonial price of 65s. per ounce, or about 2,500,000l. actual value. Of this latter sum, however, a considerable portion was from Victoria, so that there was no comparison between the production of the respective colonies. A further total of not less than 1,000,000l. had been forwarded also from Victoria to Adelaide, South Australia. The people from Adelaide were universally the most successful, owing to their previous familiarity with mining pursuits. New deposits were constantly announced, a place called Kooring, about 50 miles from Bendigo, and another called Anderson's, near Melbourne, being among the most prolific spots. Some fresh fields in the neighbourhood of Ballarat are also mentioned, as realising the highest anticipations; but there are several spots in the vicinity of Forest Creek, which have acquired a sudden and brilliant fame. A "flat," between Adelaide Gully and Wattle-tree Flat, on the road leading from Forest Creek to Fryer's Creek, has obtained colonial celebrity by a party of four Adelaide men, who had gone "prospecting," turning up 150 lbs. weight of pure gold one morning between breakfast and dinner—that is to say, 6000l. worth of sterling money obtained in one hole in the course of one morning. Another hole, of course, being successively close by, and adjoining the claim of these lucky fellows; and here, too, the daily yield ranged from 6 to 9 lbs. weight of gold. In the whole line of the gulleys and flats in that vicinity the diggers have been eminently successful. Many in the neighbourhood have taken 9, 12, and 20 lbs. weight in "pockets," but, of course, the 150 lbs. of gold we quoted above stands as yet unparalleled in the history of gold-finding. It is high time to revise the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. Pillars of gold and baskets filled with precious stones cannot dazzle the imagination of the rising generation, when the wildest flights of fancy are left behind by common-place matter-of-fact reality. Seven tons of gold were lying idle at Adelaide Gully for want of horses to Melbourne, and more was fast accumulating. At New Bendigo Flat, Forest Creek, one party took 12 lbs. weight from one hole, and four Germans gained 21 lbs. of gold in one week. At Donkey Gully, in the upper part of Forest Creek, 100 ozs. were taken out by a party in one week, and many other diggers in that vicinity are digging the old deserted holes, and doing very well. The price of gold had risen to 67s. 6d. to 68s. The rapidly accumulating wealth of all classes was manifested in a growing disposition to undertake important and costly enterprises.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT ADELAIDE.—From South Australia news had been received the day before the sailing of the *Eagle*, that the long-desired discovery of gold had taken place in that colony, a very extensive field being pointed out about 15 miles from Adelaide to the south-east. Most of the experiments made on the surface had thus far been satisfactory. The *South Australian Register* of Aug. 23, says—"There are no doubts at all as to the reality of the discovery. Every experiment was attended with success, although most jealously, and even suspiciously, watched by the officials who were present on the ground. The extent of country in which the gold occurs will probably be found to be very considerable. It commences at the sources of the Onkaparinga, near Mount Crawford and Mount Torrens, and reaches to the coast, following the line of that river to the township of Noarlunga, a tract of country not less than 60 miles in length. In presence of Mr. Finniss (Colonial Secretary), Captain Freeling (Surveyor-General), Mr. Bonney (Commissioner of Lands), Mr. McLaren (Deputy Surveyor-General), and a party of police, accompanied by Messrs. Chapman and Hampton, the first dish of earth, taken from unbroken ground, and washed in surface water, produced several good-looking bits of gold, which Mr. Finniss took from the pan and tied up. Mr. Chanter, a well known successful Mount Alexander man, washed one dish, and obtained from it rather a large quantity, including a nugget of 2 or 3 dwts. Mr. Carleton, also a late resident at the Victoria diggings, washed a couple of handfuls of earth, taken from the surface, and extracted several grains of gold. A ounce of gold was obtained from nine dishes in somewhat less than an hour, including a nugget weighing 1 dw. 12 grs. The water is less than on the ground by Mr. Commissioner Bonney, although only a single cradle had made its appearance. The estimated number of persons on the gold field was between 400 and 500, and at least 200 persons were met on the road, carrying tin dishes and other implements or working tools. The gold is of beautiful colour, and in many instances the precious metal accompanied by pieces of quartz as transparent as crystal, and others which, though opaque, appear to have all the purity and delicacy of white cornelian."

The Government assayer has received instructions to engage the requisite staff and prepare the necessary machinery for coining, so that measure should be deemed desirable. On Aug. 18 no less than 5488 ozs. of gold were deposited for assay, the estimated value of which is 33,682l., which added to the quantity previously lodged, gives a total of 956,186l.

Large remittances from Mount Alexander continued to be received at the Assay-office at Adelaide, and it was in contemplation to coin tokens of 20s. each, the Government assayer having been instructed to engage the requisite staff and machinery for this purpose. The Burra Burra Mine shares were steadily supported, and the price appears to have ranged between 180 and 135.

The Cliff Mine, Lake Superior, has suffered considerable loss (supposed \$10,000), from an incendiary fire—the engine-house and other buildings being entirely destroyed.

* Ackermann and Co., Strand.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

Statements having appeared of late in the public prints regarding the present or future state of the Scotch pig-iron trade, many of which have been calculated to mislead parties at a distance, we are induced to lay the following before you, the statistics of which, we believe, will be found nearly correct.

On the 1st January, 1852, there were 114 furnaces in blast in Scotland, at which time the price of good middling brands, mixed Nos., was 38s. per ton; the market continued very depressed, and prices receded, until, in February, sales were made at 35s. 6d. per ton, prompt cash in exchange for store warrants, free on board here, which was the lowest rate such documents were sold at openly in this market: soon after this period a few furnaces were blown out, and several large parcels having been bought by speculators at 36s. to 37s. per ton, and several extensive contracts having been made by English consumers, confidence returned, and, owing to the advanced rate of wages demanded by the miners, and an improved demand for malleable iron, the price of pig-iron advanced steadily, the average rates of the succeeding months being as annexed.

A very large business has been done on speculation this year; but these speculative transactions have been conducted with much greater prudence than characterised those of 1845 and 1850, for, notwithstanding the statements made by a high authority, it is notorious that in the years referred to the bulk of the transactions in pig-iron was the buying and selling of makers' engagements to deliver pig-iron on demand (which iron, in many instances, was not in existence), while of late the purchases have been almost wholly confined to storekeepers' warrants for iron actually in store, ready to be delivered on demand; the consequence of this has been a continued flow of iron from makers into recognised storekeepers' yards, which has gone on uninterruptedly since the month of February to the present time, and now continues at the rate of about 1000 tons per day.

The production of pig-iron has for a long time been a subject of dispute; but we are led to believe that for several years past, owing to the alteration of furnaces, and the improvement in the art of smelting, the production has been understated, and that we cannot estimate the average make per furnace at less than 135 to 140 tons per week, as it is well known that although some of them do not put out more than 100 tons, there are others that turn out about 180 to 200 tons per week.

The consumption in Scotland was calculated during 1851 at 250,000 tons; and although our malleable iron works are now consuming a greater quantity of iron than at any former period, still we cannot estimate the consumption during the first 10 months of 1852 at more than 220,000 tons, as many of our founders, not having been as yet able to get an equivalent advance for their castings, are not so well employed as they were during the early part of this year.

From the annexed statement of the shipments, made up from the certified returns furnished to the *Mercantile Advertiser*, we find that there is a decrease during the first 10 months, compared with the same period of 1851, say of 23,700 tons, but we find that there has been 25,000 tons shipped from 1st to 10th November, while those in all November, 1851, were only 22,000 tons; there is now a large quantity of iron awaiting shipment, chiefly to Wales, America, and the Mediterranean ports; and there is every probability that our shipments during the winter months will be in excess of those last season, provided tonnage can be procured at reasonable rates.

The present prices will, doubtless, lead to an increased make; and there is every likelihood that ere a few months elapse, six additional furnaces in Ayrshire will be in blast, beyond which the make cannot be much extended for some time to come.

The market has been rather inactive during the past week, but prices firm, there having been buyers of store warrants for good middling brands at 57s. to 57s. 6d.; sellers at 57s. 6d. to 58s., according to date of payment.

PIG-IRON WORKS IN SCOTLAND.

Names.	Built.	In blast.			
		Building.	Jan. 1, 1852.	July 1, 1852.	Nov. 20, 1852.
Gartsherrie	16	0	16	16	16
Calder	8	0	8	8	8
Dundee	9	0	9	9	9
Langloan	6	0	6	6	6
Carnbroe	6	0	6	6	6
Summerlee	2	0	2	2	2
Monkland	9	0	9	9	9
Coltness	6	0	6	6	6
Omoa	4	0	4	4	4
Shotts	4	0	4	4	4
Castlehill	3	0	3	3	3
Clyde	7	0	7	7	7
Govan	6	0	6	6	6
Devon	2	0	2	2	2
Glenarnock	9	0	9	9	9
Blair	5	0	5	5	5
Eglington	4	1	4	4	4
Murkirk	3	0	3	3	3
Lugar	4	0	4	4	4
Dalmellington	3	0	3	3	3
Carron	3	0	3	3	3
Devon	2	0	2	2	2
Forth	6	0	6	6	6
Kinnaird	4	0	4	4	4
Lochgelly	2	0	2	2	2
Portland	3	0	3	3	3
Nithsdale	3	0	3	3	3
Total	143	1	114	104	112

Average price of mixed Nos. store warrants, free on board, 1852:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
37s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	42s. 4d.	44s. 6d.	45s. 4d.	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.
Average number of furnaces in blast from 1st Jan. to 20th Nov., 1852..... 107.									
Stock in storekeepers' yards here 1st Jan., 1852..... 135,000 tons.									
" " " " 20th Nov., 1852..... 220,000 "									
Shipment from Scotch ports, 1st Jan. to 31st Oct., 1851..... 407,900 "									
" " " " 1st Jan. to 31st Oct., 1852..... 384,200 "									
St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Nov. 20, 1852. JAMES WATSON AND CO.									

STURVE'S VENTILATOR.—This simple, inexpensive, and highly efficient system of mine ventilation continues to give very great satisfaction wherever it has been adopted. The spirited owners of the Westminster Collieries, near Wrexham, have recently erected a second machine, and others are being constructed in other parts of the country; and, in no instance has it been tried but it has been abandoned, or failed to effect the object. It has now been in daily operation for 3 1/2 years at the Eaglesham Colliery, with unvarying success, and has, therefore, been sufficiently tested both there and elsewhere, as to its practical working, to warrant the belief that its general adoption in the collieries throughout the country would tend materially to diminish the number of accidents in mines, by improving the ventilation. We trust, therefore, that it will receive that attention from the owners and managers of collieries which its obvious merits deserve, and which their interests, as well as the safety of the miners, imperiously demand.

THE NEW STEAM-STAMPS.—As numerous enquiries have been made at our office concerning the engine under the above patent, which is now erecting at Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's new reduction works, Millwall, we are enabled to state, from our own knowledge, that the delay which has attended its completion has arisen from circumstances over which the patentees had no control; it is now, however, finished, in course of erection, and will be at work almost immediately. As a singular contrast to the length of time which this engine has unaccountably occupied in the hands of one maker, we may observe that another manufacturer in Wales is making the same engines, under the same patent, at the rate of one a week, and has been so working for some time past.

SEPARATION OF METALLIC COMPOUNDS.—Mr. A. Parkes, of Pembrey, Carmarthen, has patented some improvements in obtaining and separating certain metals. The first process described by the patentee is applicable to the separation of gold from compounds of lead containing that metal. The gold ore, or auriferous earth, is first smelted with lead and the usual fluxes, and the compound resulting from this operation is melted with the addition of one per cent., or 22lbs. 4 ozs. of zinc to every ton thereof containing 10 ozs. of gold. This proportion will be increased with that of the gold present. The zinc is added when the compound is in a melted state, and at about the melting temperature of zinc; and after stirring, so as to ensure the gold being all taken up, the mixture is allowed to cool, the zinc and gold in combination are removed, and the gold separated by removing the zinc by means of acid, or by distillation with carbon. The second process is applicable to the separation of gold and silver from mixtures containing the same, and consists in employing for that purpose a metal or compound fusible at a lower temperature than the compound operated on. The process is somewhat similar to that of amalgamation, where mercury is employed, only that, as the patentee uses metals not naturally fluid, he is compelled to apply heat during the process to secure the necessary degree of fluidity. The metallic compounds treated are reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with from 10 to 20 per cent. of lead or zinc, and 5 per cent. of chloride of ammonium, or chloride of zinc, or 1 per cent. of carbon (which may be used without the salts named). They are then placed in an iron barrel or other convenient vessel heated by a furnace, and set in motion for from five to ten hours, at the expiration of which time the amalgamation of the precious metals will have been effected. Then by washing or other means, the amalgamated mass is separated from the earthy particles, and treated by cupellation, or other means, in order to obtain the gold or silver in a metallic form.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—From America, we learn that Ericsson's caloric ship will be tested about the 1st of December, but it is now stated that she is not expected, under any circumstances, to make the passage to Europe in less than 14 or 15 days, so that, in the present stage of the alleged invention, its competition will be against sailing ships, and not against the existing steamers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, JULY 3.—It appears by late London papers that the *Australian*, a large new screw steamer, is actually advertised to sail for these parts, on the 8th June, from Plymouth. There can now be no reasonable doubt that a very few months more will see a regular monthly steam communication established between Old England and Australia, and I shall then be able to keep you supplied with a regular rotation of reports on our local matters, which, taken in connection with the important mining events now coming on so close to our territory, will, I hope be thought sufficiently interesting to find a corner in your valuable Journal. My last letter is dated up to the 11th June; if you, or your readers, should be surprised to see the large amount of gold which has found its way into our Assay-office up to that date, you will perceive by the returns at the foot of this, that the gold continues to reach Adelaide in undiminished quantities. That part of our own population who have been pretty successful at the diggings are returning to Adelaide in considerable numbers just now; they find that the hardship of being exposed to the wintry blasts and deluge of rain, which have set in now in a good earnest, with the absence of shelter, and provisions only to be obtained at frightful prices, owing to the impassable state of the roads to the diggings, is more than they bargained for when they left their comfortable homes in South Australia. The consequence is that the numerous vessels which now run between Melbourne and Adelaide are full of passengers coming here, and return almost empty to Melbourne. It is, however, not to be concealed that all who have returned will start again for Mount Alexander and Bendigo Creek in about two months' time, when the force of the winter is broken; and they will then have four months of pleasant weather to work in, with a pretty good supply of water, until they are again driven off the diggings by the fierce heat of summer drying up the creeks. The gold, which has, and is now, being passed through the Assay-office, must be taken to belong to this colony; for although the difference of the Adelaide Bullion Act fixed price of 31. 11s. for 22 carat gold, when compared with the price in Melbourne of 31. 3s. per oz. of crude gold (averaging 23 carats), would lead one to suppose that large quantities would be sent down here on speculation on Melbourne account; yet this does not take place, as the banks here will not give any facilities to remit the proceeds back to Melbourne, either by bills drawn on Melbourne or by specie remittances. The great bulk of the bullion already here must, therefore, be put down as belonging to bona fide Australian diggers, and that which does not belong to them must be exchanged here for goods and produce, shipped to Melbourne. This colony, therefore, benefits to the full extent of the enormous amount of new capital thus created. When you consider that it is scarcely five months since the gold first began to arrive, and taking into consideration the steady increase of the weekly addition to the sum total, as well as the many parcels of gold which have been, and will be, shipped from here to England in its crude state, without passing through the Assay-office at all, you will not accuse me of exaggeration, when I affirm that the amount will reach in value 1,000,000l. sterling long before we arrive at the termination of this year. So far, then, we have no reason to complain of our not having as yet found diggings within the boundaries of our own territory; for we are actually receiving a large proportion of the total production of the Victoria gold-fields, and we have experienced none of the terrible social disorganisation, which, in spite of all the attempts of the Victoria press to conceal and gloss it over, is now working its unwholesome effects there. But we cannot, for all that, divest ourselves of a feeling of great anxiety for the future. Our labouring population, our artisans, and mechanics are fast becoming masters themselves; and unless a large emigration from Europe soon takes place, we cannot fail to suffer the same stagnation which the want of labour will create in those industrial pursuits which the development of this colony depends upon. The possible question in connection with this subject will immediately suggest itself to you; what are we to do with this million of capital which every one forces will be in our hands by the 1st Jan., 1853? How is it to be made use of, in the absence of sinewy arms to explore our copper and lead mines, to till our fertile agricultural lands, or to tend our flocks and herds? There is no fear of a famine; for the whole of Australia is covered with sheep and cattle, which can be easily driven to those points where the multitude is located, intent on raising gold; but the experience of ages has proved that it is also impossible to make this a great country, and we must put our trust in Providence, so to direct the energies of the Anglo-Saxon population of the Australian colonies, that they may not fall into the grievous and helpless degeneracy of the Spanish race, who, in spite of possessing the hitherto richest countries under the sun, are nevertheless lowest in the scale of nations—the poorest of the poor, although surrounded by riches.

Our famous Bullion Act has done its duty well; it has produced those beneficial effects which led us to press its adoption upon our reluctant Governor. From a state of full dismay, in which we were placed at the beginning of this year, we now find ourselves immensely strong in pecuniary resources; distrust has given way to well-grounded confidence, and it is not only but a healthy stream of emigration setting in, we would advance with giant strides to become a powerful nation. Two important points have, however, within the last month or two obtruded themselves upon our consideration, which could not have been foreseen by us when the Bullion Act was passed, and which give the banks some uneasiness. These are—first, the immense amount of the gold coming under the operation of the Act; and, secondly, the possibility of war breaking out in Europe, which might prevent the banks replacing the issued ingots, by the importation of coin of the realm, to redeem the circulation of the notes issued by the banks in the banks. The possible difficulty, which might be created thereby to the Bank of South Australia and the Union Bank of Australia, are aggravated by the conduct of the "repudiating Bank of Australasia," of this city. This latter establishment, not satisfied with deserting the best interests of the colony in its utmost need, has not ceased to use its utmost endeavours to invent annoyances and obstructions in their intercourse with the other two banks. The circulation of notes of the Bank of Australasia has entirely ceased (or next to that), and their current daily business is conducted with notes of the other two banks; they (the Bank of Australasia) are said to have in their possession a very large amount of notes of the Bank of South Australia, which they are hoarding for no other purpose than that we can discover (at considerable loss to themselves) than to have them in readiness to pounce down upon the Bank of South Australia the moment the Act expires—or sooner, if the Queen should be advised to disallow it. If a war premium were to be charged by the underwriters at home on bullion shipped from here to England, or coin *vice versa*, it would stand to reason that the Bank of South Australia, as having by far the largest circulation here, might suffer a heavy loss before they could import coin sufficient to call in their notes now in circulation against ingots deposited.

Amount of gold dust deposited in the Adelaide Assay Office, from June 8 to July 2:—

Amount already advised up to June 8.....	2440,670
June 11, 9230 ounces.....	32,442
June 13, 5552 ".....	19,712
June 16, 4755 ".....	16,582
June 22, 8206 ".....	18,132
June 25, 7829 ".....	27,795
June 29, 3666 ".....	13,014
July 2, 2315 ".....	8,220
Total.....	5587,871

Total number of depositors up to that date, 2327: total number of persons employed in the Assay Office is 32. Nitric acid and crucibles are now manufactured on the premises. Ingots already deposited in the banks up to July 1st, representing the first 1463 out of the 2327 lots of gold dust deposited in Assay Office.

ADELAIDE, JULY 20.—A few days after my last letter, our escort, under the command of Mr. Tolmer, commissioner of police, arrived safely, for the second time, from Mount Alexander, bringing 28,000 ozs. of gold. You are probably aware that we are now in the middle of our winter season; heavy falls of rain succeed each other in quick succession, and the country being saturated with water, the roads become very heavy to travel over. The escort consists of 15 mounted troopers, and the gold was intended to have been brought to Adelaide in a cart; they had not, however, proceeded far after leaving Mount Alexander, when in crossing a creek, the cart stuck fast, and as the water was rising the gold was taken out just in time, and the horses cut from the traces, before the cart was carried bodily down the creek; in anticipation, however, of the likelihood of such an accident happening, the gold had been safely packed in strong canvas bags, of a convenient shape to sling over the saddles, and this was it all arrived safely in Adelaide in 22 days from the time of leaving; this must be allowed to be good work, considering that the Melbourne escort took a week to travel only 60 miles. On the escort arriving in the suburbs of Adelaide, an immense multitude joined it in procession through the town to the Treasury, and hearty cheers greeted the gallant fellows who, weatherbeaten and bespattered with mud, looked like a division of cavalry after a defeat and forced march.

Mr. Reynell, the South Australian Gold Commissioner at Mount Alexander, has arrived here, and is permanently stationed at that place, to receive the deposits of gold from South Australian diggers; and a second division of 15 troopers, under the command of Inspector Alford, crossed Mr. Tolmer on the road, and would reach Mount Alexander at the time of the latter arriving in Adelaide; this arrangement will, therefore, allow of one escort arriving here every three weeks. A letter was received from Mr. Reynell yesterday, stating that he has already upwards of 3 tons of gold deposited in his charge, awaiting the escorts, to be transferred to Adelaide.

In my last, I estimated that gold dust to the amount of 1,000,000l. sterling would have been brought to Adelaide before the end of this year; but every week that passes over our heads convinces me that in stating this amount I have greatly underrated what it really will be. Large numbers of people are also arriving almost daily in ships from Melbourne, to remain at home here during the continuance of the wet weather; and it is almost incredible the quantity of gold they bring with them. The principal streets of the city of Adelaide look like a perpetual fair—such are the crowds of men, women, and children walking about, out of one shop and into another; you easily know these to be the families of returned diggers, and I leave you to guess at the enormous amount of goods of every description which the shops now dispose of to these good folks, when the means of gratifying their fancies, as well as their wants, are as abundant as they undoubtedly are at this present moment. Two banks who issue notes against the ingots (as to the third bank, no one seems to recollect its existence) are overwhelmed with the labour imposed upon them of weighing gold, and preparing the notes for issue against it. The stock of steel-engraved notes of the Bank of South Australia has long been exhausted; sets of old notes, previously withdrawn from circulation as nearly worn out, have been obliged to be re-issued, and sets of new notes, printed in the colony, could not be signed fast enough by the manager, so that two clerks of the bank, and the two local directors, now sign them also; even this is not enough, and the depositors of gold receive marked cheques to circulate. The Assay-office, now delivers upwards of 15,000 ozs. of assayed ingot gold per week to the banks; this is first-rate work, when you remember the many difficulties I pointed out to you, they had to contend with from the want of working material to get the office into working order. The Bullion Act was intended to last only for a twelvemonth; this subject will immediately engage the attention of the Council on its meeting on the 1st Sept., and although there is no doubt that a considerable modification will have to be introduced in some of the clauses, particularly as to extending the time for the banks to replace their note circulation with coin of the realm, still you may rest assured that whether the Act is allowed or disallowed by the home Government, the principle will be re-enacted in some shape or other before the Act expires. The Bullion Act provides that the deposit of ingots shall cease on the 27th Jan., 1853; but it does not provide that the banks who receive ingots shall have a reasonable time allowed them to import coin for that portion of ingot gold which will be deposited in their coffers immediately preceding the date on which the Bullion Act is to expire. But although this circumstance, if not altered, would place the bank in a very awkward predicament, they have in reality nothing to fear; for such is the high sense entertained of the noble conduct of this bank in particular, in honourably carrying out the provisions of the Bullion Act, by which the colony has received such incalculable benefit, that I feel confident the Legislative Council, which is to meet soon, will immediately take the subject into their consideration, and extend to the bank every protection it may stand in need of to give them ample time to redeem their notes now or still to be put in circulation. If things remain quiet in Europe, and the rate of insurance is not raised upon them, the banks will not alone

suffer any loss by the price of 3s. 11s. fixed by the Bullion Act, but it may possibly leave a margin for profit; and it must be remembered that the real profit the bank has already made, is the realising a large amount of debts due to them by the colony, which they would not have done, had the Act not been passed.

In my last letter, I gave you the date of a number of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which some of the projected gold companies are severely reviewed, and very properly exposed. I would now, in continuation of the same subject, advise such of your readers as may have been led to buy shares in these concerns, to see what the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 29th May, says about the Australian Freehold and Lake Bathurst Gold Mining Company. Any comment on the complete exposure therein set forth of this most impudent imposition on the British public would be superfluous. The March London papers also contain the prospectus of a new company, intended to work the Strathalbyn Mines in this colony, under the style of the South Australian Copper Mining Company. If you will be at the trouble to refer back to some of my earlier letters, which have appeared in your Journal, you will see what I have reported about this property. The prospectus is ingeniously worded, and considering the apparent ease with which John Bull is induced to buy shares in such a dishonest concern as the gold company above-named is described to be by the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 29th of May, it would create no surprise out here that the 50,000, so modestly asked for by this new Copper Mining Company had actually been obtained by the promoters. The prospectus describes the Strathalbyn Mines to be situated in the line of country of the Burra Burra Mine; and forming, do doubt, a continuation of the lodes of that celebrated property. Now the real fact is, that the Strathalbyn Mine is 140 miles distant from the Burra Burra, and separated from it by numerous distinct and totally unconnected lines of mountain-ranges. It is further stated, on the authority of a London assayer, who of course cannot certify where the ore came from, that the ore from this mine produced 42 per cent of pure copper, whereas the real fact is (which I pledge my claim to your confidence to be correct), that the copper ore produced in the lodes of this property, will not average 15 per cent.; and that, moreover, being full of sulphur, and inextricably mixed up with the matrix (like the unprofitable lodes of the Tung-killo Mines) will not be reduced to that average per cent without a ruinous cost.

The parade made in the prospectus of 700,000, worth of ore having been raised at the Burra (which has not the remotest bearing on connection with the subject), and the list of Adelaide directors, containing the names of the Honourable John Morisset, Speaker of the House of Assembly, with the Honourable some one else, may possibly loosen the purse-strings of the unwary and uninitiated, but will surely not impose on any one who will take the trouble to look a little closer into the matter, and consult people connected with the colony, but who are unconnected with the sale of the shares. I will hazard the prediction, founded on the uncontroverted correctness of all my former reports which have appeared in your Journal, that the shareholders of this company (not being promoters themselves) are doomed to certain disappointment, if they expect either profit or satisfaction from their investment. My confident predictions as to the unprofitable nature of the Barossa, the Worthing, and the Australian (Tung-killo) Mining Companies, are by this time sufficiently realised to satisfy the most sceptical and unbelieving of shareholders; this new company will form no exception. I take it to be most praiseworthy and legitimate for colonial proprietors of mineral lands to raise capital in England to work the veins and lodes on equitable terms to the English shareholders; but for these companies to start in the outset, by making the deluded shareholders in England pay thousands down on the nail, as purchase-money, and find the working capital besides, can have no other result than making the name of South Australia odious and despicable in the estimation of all English public as soon as they will be pleased to open their eyes. It is stated, that of the proposed capital of 50,000, no less than 12,000, is to be paid in cash to the promoters here, besides the shares divided among them. I will close this subject for to-day by stating, that the property, if put up to sale here, would be considered well paid for if it fetched 1000.

I have read Mr. J. H. Murchison's letter in your Journal, on the subject of the Worthing Mine; he had better drop the subject. Long before this reaches you he will, probably, have himself that that will be the wisest and most satisfactory course for him to pursue.

There can be no doubt whatever that this colony will take the lead in establishing a local Mint, as it has taken the lead in securing the immense advantage of a note issue, based on assay gold. I do not mean to say that we will coin sovereigns, but gold tokens of a certain value, and of a standard 22 carats gold (say of 5s. or 10s. value), will be manufactured and in circulation here, as soon as an Act of Council can be passed for that purpose, and the necessary machinery be constructed and erected. It is a gratifying and important fact for the future welfare of this colony, that none of our diggers express the least intention of removing their families to Victoria. I have been at much pains to ascertain their real sentiments with regard to that territory, and I have never yet met with an instance of a man preferring Victoria to South Australia for a permanent residence. On the contrary, they speak of Victoria in deprecating terms, on account of the complete *bouleversement* of all social arrangements which the gold has produced there; and they say it is not a fit place for a man to take his wife and children to. We may, therefore, rest contented that all the gold not absolutely required for their own subsistence whilst at the diggings will be sent or brought by them to Adelaide, and in six months more the overland route from here to Mount Alexander will be as well-defined and as easily traversed as the road from here to the Burra Burra. It is quite amazing to us how it happens that the multitude of emigrants still prefer going from Great Britain and Ireland to America instead of coming here; but the superior advantage held out by Australia must, sooner or later, become apparent to all; and we only pray that the stream of emigration may set in soon, so that our other industrial pursuits may not suffer from the want of hands. Our banks will soon be groaning under the weight of the gold deposited in them; but we cannot live on gold, and it is not to be wondered at that those who were our labourers once laugh at the idea of taking work, when they have hundreds of pounds in their possession, which thousands of them now have.

These good people think only of enjoying their present sudden independence, and they do not trouble their heads about the flockmasters wanting shepherds, the mine proprietors, miners, the farmers, labourers, &c. It is an anxious time for all, except the diggers, and those who immediately profit by the diggers—viz., tradespeople and public-house keepers—and no one can even venture to guess what will turn up within the next year of the wonderful age we are living in. The discovery of gold, although it must advance the importance of Australia, will not really help to throw back the development of our mining, agricultural, and manufacturing resources for a considerable time; excepting the Burra, and the Patent Copper Company in connection with it, all the other mining concerns are for the time being, to use a homely phrase, completely "snuffed out."

The following is the amount of gold deposited in the Assay Office since my last:—

Amount deposited up to July 5 (fractions omitted)	£587,871
July 6, amount of gold dust deposited, 5503 ozs. at 34s. 11s.	19,336
July 9, " " " " " " " "	9,411
July 13, " " " " " " " "	8,891
July 14, " " " " " " " "	5,349
July 20, " " " " " " " "	15,911
Total number of depositors, 2927.	£747,749

CARNARVON AND PORT MADOC RAILWAY.—We understand that the necessary surveys have been made for this line, and that it is intended to apply to Parliament immediately for a bill. Several landowners in the locality through which the line will pass have volunteered to give up portions of land without compensation, and there is no question that the line will speedily be completed. The railway will be of essential advantage to the numerous slate quarries which lie in the vicinity, and the Nantlle Vale Slate Company (which has been recently formed) will reap great benefits, as it is contemplated the cost of transit from the quarries to Carnarvon will be reduced two-thirds of the present charges. The facilities afforded by the Bangor and Carnarvon Railway (which has been just opened), has been the medium of increasing the slate traffic, and a large slate depot is now being formed at Chester, for the purpose of introducing slate into the interior of the kingdom. We are informed that the shipment of slate from the different ports to foreign parts is daily increasing, whilst the additional facilities offered by railway will doubtless increase the demand for home consumption.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a FURTHER DIVIDEND OF SEVEN SHILLINGS per share, out of the assets of this Association, will be PAID on and after the 7th day of December next. The certificates are required to be left at the office three clear days, for examination. Office hours from Eleven till Three o'clock.

ALFRED GODFREY, Secretary.
No. 5, Broad-street-buildings, London, Nov. 25, 1852.

ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the office, 3, New Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 3d December, at Two o'clock.

2, New Broad-street, Nov. 17, 1852. EDW. J. COLE, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.
On the Cost-Book Principle.
Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 17, Gracechurch-street, London, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a Report of the affairs of the company; to appoint a Committee of Management; confirm the Cost-book; and on other special business.

S. H. ARMYTAGE, Purser.
VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20, Essex-st., Strand, solicitors to the company.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1852.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—The REPORT on the VAUCLUSE MINE, printed for circulation among the shareholders, MAY BE HAD on application at the company's office, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, ON and AFTER MONDAY NEXT.
H. H. ROOD, Sec.
Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

THE POLTMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

NOTICE TO SMELTERS, ASSAYERS, AND OTHERS.—TENDERS, of not less than 50 tons each, for 1000 tons of AURIFEROUS GOSSAN will be RECEIVED until THURSDAY, the 2d of December. The goossan may be seen in bulk at the mine, or in samples at the offices of the company.—Tenders to be addressed to the Committee of Management, at the offices, 50, Pall Mall.

By order,
WILLIAM MARTIN, Secretary and Purser.

WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Mine will TAKE PLACE on MONDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at the Offices of the Company, No. 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, at One o'clock precisely.

Nov. 25, 1852. R. T. MOLYNEUX, Secretary.

TEES SIDE MINE (LEAD), NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND.
In 4800 shares.

Now working strictly upon the "Cost-Book SYSTEM."

Samples of ore and minerals from this mine may be seen, and prospectuses, with plans and reports, by Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., London, John Walton, Esq., Nent Hall, Cumberland, be had on application to Mr. J. H. Robinson, secretary, 63, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. T. F. Dickinson and Co., 24, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Samuel Pennell, Esq., 14, St. Mary Axe, London; Frederick Turner, Esq., Huddersfield; Messrs. Knight and Morris, Liverpool; Daniel Andrews, Esq., Manchester; Messrs. Potter and Co., Leeds; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; or James Nicholson, Esq., Whitehaven; also at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 100,000 shares, at £1 per share.

OFFICES.—No. 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY LARCHIN, Esq., Queen's Head Brewery; and Higham Hill, Essex.—CHAIRMAN.
WALTER HILLIS, Esq., Gravesend.
GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
CHARLES B. HARRIS, Esq., The Baltic; and Wandsworth.
HENRY ARROWSMITH, Esq., New Bond-street.
THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Tottenham, Wolverhampton.
CUBACK PATRICK RONEY, Esq., London and Dublin.
JOHN GILES, Esq., Castlemaine, Ireland.
GEORGE DAVIS HEATLEY, Esq., Mincing-lane.
GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
JOHN DOUGLAS PAYNE, Esq., Walsall.
FREDERICK J. HENSLY, Esq., M.D., Montague-place, Russell-square.
BERNARD J. GANDEE, Esq., Hans-place.
BARON REYNOLDS, jun., Esq., Great Tower-street.
WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., Chapelizod, Dublin.

AUDITORS.
Peter Tindall, Esq., Gracechurch-street; Henry Tolken, Esq., King William-street.

BANKERS.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. Hills and Son, Dartford and Gravesend; Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITOR—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn-square; and 17, Gracechurch-street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Reuben Plant, Esq., Brierly Hill, Wolverhampton.

ENGINEER AND CHIEF MANAGER OF MINES—Thomas Williams, Esq., of the Great Welsh Silver-lead Mine, the Clive, and the Vale of Towy Mines.

UNDERGROUND CAPTAINS AT THE MINES (FROM CORNWALL).
John Kessell, Samuel Harvey, William Kessell, William Roe.

These MINES, which are at present in active operation, are situated in the county of KERRY, and are held under sets for 21 years. They comprise the Castlemaine, granted by Lord Headley; the Lisline, granted by Samuel Hussey, Esq.; and the Clogher, granted by Charles Blennerhassett, Esq.; under the moderate royalty of 1-20th; and they extend over a vast area of most valuable ground, which is daily affording additional proofs of mineral wealth; so much so, indeed, that the farmers in their agricultural pursuits frequently discover lumps of lead and copper ore. The Directors have also succeeded in obtaining the usual letters of search from several other large landed proprietors in this mining district, which comprises an area of more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be diligently examined.

The unusually rich quality of the mineral, which has long been known to be inestimable; the investment of capital in mining operations must, therefore, not only prove highly remunerative to the capitalist, but equally beneficial to the Irish people, by employing and fostering the industry of the population. The peculiar advantages possessed by the company are as follows:—
The possession of three important mines, one of which alone has been recently estimated, by a competent judge, at £100,000 value.

The low price of labour, scarcely one-half the amount paid in England, and, consequently, a material increase of profits.

The great facilities of railway and water carriage, one line of railway being nearly completed, from Mallow to Killarney, to which the mines are contiguous; and another projected from Killarney to Tralee. The produce can also be shipped, with little expense, at Castlemaine and Tralee.

The friendly feeling exhibited by the people of Ireland generally, without regard to political or religious differences; the opening of the mines having been hailed with delight by all parties, and every assistance most cheerfully rendered.

The mines will be worked on the Cost-book Principle, in strict accordance with the rules and regulations therein contained.

At the company's offices may be seen very full reports from the following practical mineralogists—viz., Thomas Williams, Esq.; Dennis O'Neill, Esq., civil engineer to the Board of Ordnance, Ireland; John Conway O'Connor, Esq., C.E.; and Capt. John Kessell; to the effect, that the three mines are opened on a soil abounding with mineral, very highly impregnated with silver; that the facilities for transit are peculiarly favourable; and that one of the mines alone is richer for ore than any mine previously surveyed for many years.

The working of the mines was commenced in the month of March last by the lessees, who were anxious to satisfy themselves of their value before they offered them to the notice of the public. This they now feel quite justified in doing; having not only thoroughly proved the lodes, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich ore, but erected substantial buildings for the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

The present proprietors reserve to themselves a moiety of the shares as a compensation for the outlay already incurred in obtaining the grants, making discoveries, erecting buildings, and hitherto working the mines. Feeling confident that the mines at present in operation will shortly yield handsome dividends, the remaining moiety is intended by the directors to be employed principally in the further development of the company's resources. They also feel satisfied that no further call will be made, the present proposed capital being amply sufficient to complete the necessary machinery at each of the proved mines, as well as those to be opened; thus future liabilities are guarded against, and success rendered certain.

Prospectuses may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares to be sent to the Company's offices, or to the undermentioned brokers, where specimens of the ores already raised may be seen:—

London.—E. L. Morgan, Esq., Bank
Liverpool.—Alfred Woods, Esq., 9, Dale-st.
Manchester.—Thos. Warner, Esq., Stamp
Birmingham & Wolverhampton.—Messrs. Payne and Pretty.
Bristol.—Messrs. George Edwards & Son, Shannon-court.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN, I request you will allot me shares in the above company; which I agree to take, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereof to the bankers of the company when required.

Name
Address
Occupation
Reference

Dated this day of , 1852.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS, COPPER AND TIN MINE.

In 6144 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE.
JOSEPH DOWSON, Esq., Limehouse; and Mecklenburgh-square.
DAVID HALKET, Esq., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
HENRY LANE, Esq., New Crane Dock, Wapping.
CHARLES REILLY, Esq., Streatham Common.
THOMAS TEIGHE, Esq., 158, Fenchurch-street.
FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., 74, Cornhill; and Walthamstow.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank.

AGENTS AT THE MINE—Mr. R. H. Williams.

SECRETARY—Samuel Holt, jun., Esq., 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, City.

The ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS MINE is situated in a rich mining district, immediately adjoining, amongst other celebrated Cornish mines, the Great Polgoth, the Great Henna, and the Old Dowgas Downs, whence such vast returns have been made.

Detailed prospectuses may be obtained, and reports of the mine seen, at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—A limited number of shares may be had at £2 2s. each, on application to the secretary.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE,
HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."—In 5000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

HENRY BROOKES, Esq., Titchfield Villa, North Gate, Regent's-park.
ROBERT WILLIAM CROWE, Esq., Great Marlborough-street.
WILLIAM FENTON, Esq., Barnsbury-park.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Thornhill-square.
EDWARD STANWAY, Esq., Titchfield-square.
SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., New Cross.

BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—Mr. George Edward Fenton.

The set of the South Alfred Consols Company is situated in the midst of several of the most productive mines in Cornwall—viz., Alfred Consols, Great Wheel Alfred, West Alfred Consols, Wheel Reeth, Wheel Prospect, Wheel Smart, and the Herland Mines—the lodes of several of them running directly through it. It is immediately bounded on the south by the Great Wheel Alfred, on the east by the well-known Alfred Consol., and on the west by the West Alfred.

The set is of ample extent, being 600 fathoms from east to west, and 400 fathoms from north to south; and the grant is for 21 years, at a moderate royalty.

Some estimate may be formed of the prospects of the shareholders by a reference to the following statement of the prices which the shares of some of the above mines are now commanding in the market—viz.:

No. of shares. Name of mine. Paid. Present mkt. price.

5120 Alfred Consols £ 3 25

1024 Great Wheel Alfred 20 28

1024 West Alfred 13½ 5

5000 West Wheel Alfred 2½ 5

240 Wheel Reeth 20 75

The shaft has been sunk on the north (the rich and well-known Alfred Consols) lode, and at 43 fathoms copper was discovered "of very good quality, and presenting a very strong appearance." The lode is described as being "large, and composed of fine goossan, with beautiful stones of copper ore." Another lode has been discovered about 20 fms. further south, which, from its appearance, "promises good results at no great depth," and still further south operations have been commenced upon the rich copper lode of Wheel Prospect.

The mine has been fully inspected by competent engineers, intimately acquainted with the district, and they all concur in reporting it as a very valuable property.

The operations on the north lode will be vigorously prosecuted, so soon as the engine shaft has been completed, when ample and immediate returns may be expected, as the western levels of the Alfred Consols are known to be very productive.

A most advantageous arrangement having been made with the owners, the capital required will be amply sufficient for the purchase of the mine, the completion of the machinery, and the working expenses, until the produce can be brought to market.

Plans and sections, with specimens of the ores, and the surveyors' reports, may be inspected on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, to whom also applications for shares may be made.

MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—PEAK UNITED MINES.

CALVER.—The Proprietors of the PEAK and RED BAKE MINES, having united their interests, held their FIRST MEETING on Monday last, under the above title of the PEAK UNITED MINES, at the Moon Inn, Stony Middleton.—GEORGE WALL, Esq., presided on the occasion. There were present W. Rooth, Esq., James Wall, Esq., and others, amounting to nearly the whole of the proprietors. The Chairman opened the meeting by gratefully acknowledging his appreciation for the kind and cordial manner in which the unity had been accomplished, and had no doubt but it would be fully reciprocated by both parties, as it would tend to their mutual advantage and interest in working the mines in unison, which would greatly economise labour and expense, and would necessarily augment the profit. The appointment of manager, &c., was next proceeded with, which, with every other resolution proposed and adopted, were unanimously passed, when a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was ordered to be made, to meet the final estimate of expenses. The shareholders now look hopefully, as well as anxiously, forward to the end of six months hence, in anticipation of their first dividend. These mines are now made to consist of 500 shares, and extend over a considerable portion of the Manor and Mineral Liberty of Calver, the domain of the Countess of Newburgh, which is free and open to the miner, under the ancient law and custom of mining in Derbyshire. The Peak Mines have been established and opened out by the present proprietors, and discovered made, from which constant returns of lead ore are now derived. The "Newburgh Level," which is in course of driving at the Red Bake, will connect them with that mine, which has, doubtless, produced immense quantities of ore at a very shallow depth from the surface, as rich traces are found, and will no doubt be productive in the extreme when a proper depth is arrived at. This mine has made a rapid progress at an easy cost, having only been in operation 12 months, and is now preparing ore for sale.—Peak United Mines, Calver, Nov. 10, 1852.

MARPOSAS ESTATE.—I, the Undersigned, THOMAS DENNY

SARGENT, do hereby notify to all whom it may concern, that ALL MATTERS IN DISPUTE between Col. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT and MYSELF, in reference to the above-mentioned Estate, have been ENTIRELY SETTLED. That I have received from the said John C. Fremont the amount of £25,000, which was paid by me to Col. Benton, on account of the purchase. That I have CONSENTED to the BILL filed by me in the Court of Chancery against the said John Charles Fremont, for the completion of the sale of such estate, being DISMISSED; and that I RENOUNCE all RIGHT whatever to the said Estate, and all CLAIMS whatever against the said John Charles Fremont, or against the said Col. Thomas H. Benton, in respect thereof.

THOMAS DENNY SARGENT.
Dated this 24th day of November, 1852.

THE WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY,

GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.

Incorporated by Charter from the State Legislature.

Capital £70,000 (or \$350,000), in £1 shares (or \$5 each), paid up in full on allotment.

No need to be signed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., M.P.—CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE HENNET, Esq., 24, Duke-street, Westminster.

GEORGE M. MURRAY, Esq., Kensington Gore.

J. C. DANIEL, Esq., Queen's-square, Westminster.

HATHORNE REED, Esq., Hamamith, and Burnham, Somersetshire.

Captain W. A. ROBERTSON, Bury-street, St. James's.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., C.E., Eaton, Ohio, U.S.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

BROKERS—Messrs. John Shewell and Sons, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.

SOLICITOR—W. H. Cotterill, Esq., 32, Throgmorton-street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Professor Anstey, F.R.S.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. Gowing.

OFFICES—ALLHALLS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD-STREET.

The Waller Gold Mines and Estate are situated nine miles from the town of Columbia, in the western part of Goochland County, Virginia. The property consists of 455 acres of freehold land, well timbered and watered, with upwards of six miles (in lineal measure) of auriferous veins and lodes of remarkable richness, the formation and mineralogical characteristics being similar in all respects to those of the Liberty Mine, in the same State.

The mines are within 14 days' journey from England, free from any royalty, taxes, or other burthen or charge, and an unlimited supply of labour may be obtained at less than one-fourth of the rates paid in California and Australia.

The committee of management have received a full report, with samples from each vein, taken by himself, from Mr. MacDaniel, under date of the 24th Oct., but as such report is too voluminous for publication in *extenso*, they merely submit the following summary:—

There are seven veins of gold ore running through the property—viz.:

The SANDSTONE VEIN, which Commodore Stockton is working very profitably where it crosses his property, is estimated to yield on an average £1 per ton; and although the poorest on the property can be worked with great profit, the entire expense of mining and reducing the most difficult ores not exceeding 8s. per ton.

The TELLURUM VEIN WEST, estimated to yield a minimum of £3 or £4 per ton.

The TELLURUM VEIN EAST, the same estimated yield.

The RICHMOND VEIN, estimated to yield not less than £4 or £5 per ton.

The MOSS, a remarkable vein, consisting of thin laminae of quartz, with gold visible to the naked eye; average yield upwards of 8s. per ton.

The GOOCHLAND, somewhat more productive than the last-mentioned vein.

The WALLER, a vein very different from any of the others, and composed of sandstone, micaceous and clay-slate, bound together by oxide of iron, some of the ore being of extraordinary richness. This vein is formed in regular alternate spaces, or shoots, which are classified as "rich," yielding about £450 per ton; "medium," upwards of £100 per ton; and "good," about £20 per ton.

Mr. MacDaniel, in conclusion, says "I know of no property that presents greater opportunities of mining upon an extensive scale, and of none that promises to be more remunerative to capital applied to its development."

The committee, referring to the report, congratulate themselves on having made so very advantageous an arrangement for the purchase of the Waller Estate, and are confident that, by the judicious application of a moderate capital, this valuable property may, within a few months, be brought into profitable working order.

Application for shares, in the following form, may be had, and prospectuses (with Mr. MacDaniel's full report, and a map of the estate) obtained at the offices of the company; or at Messrs. Shewell and Sons, stockbrokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.

THE WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.

—NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, the 2d December.

W. GOWING, Secretary.

L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY, VIRGINIA.

Enrolled in Paris, September 22, 1852.

Capital 1,875,000 fr., or £75,000, in shares of 25 fr. or £1 each.

COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE.

MO. JOACHIM CHARLES NAPOLEON CLARY, 36, Rue d'Anjou,

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world. I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN PARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—**REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.** OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.] **REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.** GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THOMAS SPENCER, VULCAN IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF CHAMBERS'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors, &c. N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

M. R. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phoenix Iron-Works, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENT for the PURCHASE of SCOTCH PIG-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, BARRON, and CASTINGS.

MESSRS. JOHNSON and MATTHEY beg to inform MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS of ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE WHARF," extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected STEAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING and GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVER, LEAD, and OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for the PRODUCTION OF ORES OF CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles. The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respectability of character.

The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who condescend to their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

MINE INVESTMENTS.—A FEW SHARES in some of the most promising and valuable of the progressive MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON are at present to be DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms. These mines are in full operation, and the underground works far advanced; while the machinery and surface erections being completed, purchasers have now the great advantage of seeing in after these more tedious operations are concluded, and when the whole force and expenses are confined to explorations which will most probably yield valuable results, and which, indeed, are daily expected to lay open rich discoveries. Shares in the mines alluded to can at present be purchased at much below the real value, and in some cases even considerably under the amount paid on them. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports, along with the fullest information that may be required, may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, The Strand, London, to whom also application for the shares are to be addressed.

M. R. LELEAN TRANSACTS, for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Brazilian, South American, and Californian. In Mines, he has on sale—Appledore, Britannia, Wheel Atley, Wheel Margaret, South Corn Brea, Cocas, Cuibaa, &c. And has orders to purchase in East Wheel Rose, Bedford United, South Tamar, and United Mexican. Also, BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, DEBENTURES, and BONDS. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market price lists, and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.

76, King William-street, City.

M. R. J. R. PIKE returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he received during his long residence in Cornwall, as a Mine Broker, and begs to INFORM them, for the greater facility of PURCHASING and SELLING MINING SHARES, he has finally arranged to RESIDE IN LONDON; and from the knowledge he possesses of most of the mines, he is in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS as to the merits of the many speculations in the country, therefore he hopes to receive a share of their kind support.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 19, 1852.

M. R. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

M. R. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

M. R. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

M. R. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—Mr. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Caradon Wood, Linkinghorne, Cornwall. West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne, Cornwall. Boringdon Consols, Plympton, Devon. West Sidney, Plympton, Devon. Devon and Courtenay, Tavistock, Devon. North Tamar, Tavistock, Devon. Devon United, Tavistock, Devon. Tavistock Consols, Tavistock, Devon. East Wheel Russell, Tavistock, Devon. Wheel Russell, Tavistock, Devon. New East Crowndale, Tavistock, Devon. Devon Kapunda, South Sydneyham, Tavistock, Devon. Old Wheel Robert, Samisford Spiney, Tavistock, Devon.

M. R. THOMAS BROWN, MINE SHARE BROKER, RIDGWAY, PLYMPTON, DEVON, has SHARES FOR SALE in Devon Mines of great promise, now in full operation, including Yeoland Consols, Bottle Hill, Boringdon Consols, Wheel Sidney, Tavistock Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Gawton United, Exmoor, &c. N.B. All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, at his office.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX and CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheel Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheel Consols (Callington), Wheel Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.

BURTON MUMFORD and SON, No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, MINING COMMISSION BROKERS, are instructed by their principals to TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following DIVIDEND and PROSPECTIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Olive, Cwm Darren, Devon Kapunda, East Seton and Maude, Great Wheel Alfred, Herodasfoot, Lelant Consols, Mary Ann, Minelly, Neptune, South Caradon, Speedwell, South of Scotland, Trevelyan, Trevelyan, Whitford, Wheel Neptune, and Wheel Sedly.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE OF COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all questions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gall-y-Maen, Great Crinis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINE INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon the purchase, and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, and in full operation, reports and particulars of which may be obtained upon application, either personally or by letter, several of which are approaching to a dividend state.

The large amount of capital invested in mining, and the great want of facility for conducting the SALE and TRANSFER of this description of stock, has induced us, at the suggestion of many friends, to devote our attention exclusively to MINING AFFAIRS, both Home and Foreign. There can be no doubt that mining, if conducted on sound and legitimate principles, affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment; and, as we are daily in communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, we have the means of obtaining the most correct information, as to the POSITION and FUTURE PROSPECTS, of the greater part of the MINES in DEVON, CORNWALL, and WALES; we therefore, tender our SERVICES in transacting any BUSINESS, or obtaining any INFORMATION, connected with MINING, and any orders confided to our care will receive the best attention.

THOMAS FULLER and CO.

Office Hours from Ten until Four o'clock.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their steamers, STARTING from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUVA on or about the 8th of the month.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th September—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th July, affording, in connection with the steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d July, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.—N.B. This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 20th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suva by the Hon. East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: on the 20th and 29th of every month.—**CONSTANTINOPLE:** on the 29th of the month.—**ALEXANDRIA:** on the 30th of the month.—(The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STAINES, WOKINGHAM, and WOKING RAILWAY.—The DIRECTORS have to announce that ARRANGEMENTS having now been COMPLETED with Mr. BRASSEY for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE, and the Parliamentary Plans being ready for deposit, the LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT have been THIS DAY POSTED.

By order of the Board, H. J. NOYES, Secy.

MINING TESTIMONIAL TO J. H. HITCHINS, ESQ., OF TAVISTOCK.

At a Meeting of gentlemen engaged in Mining enterprise, on the 9th day of October, 1852, at Tavistock, it was resolved,—That Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., should be recognised as the MINERS' FRIEND, in such a manner as his great energies in support of mining demand, and that a Memorial of the sentiments of his admirers should be presented to him by the subscriptions of his numerous and sincere well-wishers.

The amount subscribed to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock, to the Hitchins' Testimonial Account; or to Mr. H. Peet, Hon. Secy, 20, St. Helen's-place, London.—Subscription lists may be had at the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; or from Mr. Peet.

NANTLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT have much satisfaction in STATING to the shareholders, that the WORKS at the QUARRIES are NOW IN ACTIVE OPERATION; that slate may be immediately expected in the market; and that orders to a considerable extent have already been received for the same.

JAMES BACON, Purser, 32, Moorgate-street.

RYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Proprietors of this company, held on the 17th instant, the following DIVIDEND was declared:—£1 per share on the £50 shares; 6s. per share on the £15 shares (free of income-tax), which will be PAYABLE at the company's offices, 25, Laurence Pountney-lane, on and after the 15th January, 1853.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 31st December to 16th January, inclusive. By order, T. E. SCUDAMORE, Secretary.

THE IRON TRADE.—A COMPANY is in course of FORMATION, for the purpose of WORKING, on the Cost-book Principle, a VALUABLE ROYALTY, in the county of CUMBERLAND, abounding with rich HEMATITE IRON ORE. The capital to be raised is £50,000, in paid up shares of £1 each; but a limited number only will be issued in the first instance, in scrip certificates to holder, of not less than five shares each, which will carry a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of issue.

Prospectuses and full particulars of the undertaking may be seen at the office of the company, 30, Bucklersbury.—London, Nov. 25, 1852.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS, 12-in. £4 4s., 6-in. £3 3s.—To be had of the manufacturer, John Davis, mathematical instrument maker, Derby.

All kinds of instruments pertaining to mines made and repaired.

NEWCASTLE SAFETY-LAMP.—The PRICES at which the NEW SAFETY-LAMP, invented by Dr. GLOVER and Mr. JOHN CAUL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, can be supplied will shortly be advertised in the Mining Journal.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

M. R. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 10½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Downson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss, and Co., Redcross-street.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS.—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

AGENTS.—Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, ALFRED BARRET, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one.

SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—Notice is hereby given, that MESSAGES between LONDON and DOVER are FORWARDED through the above companies from the offices, 30, Cornhill, London; and Clarence-place, Dover. MESSAGES for the CONTINENT are FORWARDED from the offices, 30, Cornhill, London. By order of the Board, G. L. PARROTT, Secy.

WARD'S TREATISE ON INVESTMENTS.—The Profession and the Public are respectfully informed that the Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved, comprising MINES, RAILWAYS, and all OTHER PROPERTY, is just published by EDINGHAM WILSON, 11, Royal Exchange; and Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. In 1 vol. 8vo., price 10s. 6d., or 11s. 6d. post free.—For a character of this book, see Mining Journal of the 20th inst.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office, and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

E. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

GREGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY.—Mines paid from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in the following DIVIDEND and PROSPECTIVE MINES:—Devon Great Consols, Wheel Bulbar, Wheel Basot, Wheel Trevelyan, West Providence, Alfred Consols, Leeds Town Consols, North Cornwall Mining Company, Kibbickren, and Bryntal.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application to No. 6, Haymarket, Pall Mall, London.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 20, Fleet-street.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUENMAN.

Spittly Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS (BAGGS'S PATENT).—In reply to numerous inquiries, the inventor begs to state, that an ENGINE, under the above patent, is now being manufactured FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON; and in the course of a few days it will be finished, and may then be seen in daily operation, crushing cargoes of gold quartz, and metallic ores of various descriptions, at the NEW REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL. Due notice will be given of its erection, and every facility will be afforded the public for testing its power and efficacy.—All communications and enquiries addressed, in the meantime, to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, will meet with prompt attention.

ANY NUMBER of the PATENT STEAM STAMPS, from one to half-a-dozen, can be had within two months from the date of order.

PUMPS.—URWIN'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, based upon sound hydraulic principles, but new in their application, is one of the most simple and effective pumps yet brought before the public.

—William Duddis and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, London, agents for the inventor and patentee, will furnish all information, at whose address a 4-inch pump may be seen in operation.

M. R. JOHN LEE, ENGINEER, STONNALL, near WALSALL, MANUFACTURER OF PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards; also SAW MILLS, &c.

The annexed engine (6-horse power, £150) is applicable to sawing, pumping, grinding, threshing, &c.; is made of the best material and workmanship, the boiler is proved up to 150 lbs. pressure, is well fitted, and by that means effects a considerable saving of fuel; it has a governor, which acts with such precision as to insure an uniformity of motion under all circumstances, which is one of the chief essentials to the safety and advantage of the working of an engine. The maker is ready to compete with any other engine of the same power; and believes that, according to the work put in them, in comparison with others, this is the cheapest engine ever offered to the public.

One to be seen at the works.



BLAKE and PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of engineers and machinists, PATENT TEMPERED MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

INVENTORS OF CORE-ANNEALED CAST-STEEL for taps, piston-rods, &c.—MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY SPRINGS, BLISTER, SHEAR, and CAST-STEEL, &c.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS, IMPROVED RATCHET JACK, HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ Lifting Jacks, Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.



WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. BY PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AT THE WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

GOLD WATCHES, extra Jewelled, with all the recent improvements £3 15 Ditto, with three-quarter plate movement, and stouter cases 4 10

SILVER WATCHES, with the same movements as the gold 2 0 Ditto, with lever escapement, 8 holes jewelled 2 15

And every other description of watch in the same proportion.

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a 12 months' trial allowed. Handsome morocco cases for same, 2s. extra.

Emigrants supplied with watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, captains, and the trade supplied in any quantities, on very favourable terms.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, £1 10s. **LADIES' FINE GOLD NECK CHAINS, £1 15s.**

Sent carefully packed, post free, and registered, on receipt of Post-office or bankers' order, for is. extra, payable to DANIEL ELLIOT HEDGER, WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURER, 27, CITY ROAD, NEAR FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

APPETITE and DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA and PERINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite RELISH to STEAKS, CHOPS, and all ROAST MEAT GRAVIES, FISH, GAME, SOUP, CURRIES, and SALAD; and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious sauce is the best safeguard to health.

Sold by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 19, Fenchurch-street, London, and 65, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Croose and Blackwell, and other climen and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.—N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "LEA and PERINS" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, and THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "ROPER, ROYAL."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in time for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.

HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, and COUGHS, IMMEDIATELY CURED by CROTHWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES. They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcotics; one to three boxes cures the hooping-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 40, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Prout, 228, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 68, Oxford-street; and by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2s. 6d. each.



THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£1 10s	13 13	13 13	£5 8 0	£0 7 0—Nov., 1852.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1851.
2000	Angloes Coal Company	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleshadden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10	10 9 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	5	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov., 1851.
64	Boswell (tin), St. Just	100	100	100	750 0 0	—May, 1849.
102	Botalack (tin), St. Just	182 1/2	205	205	462 10 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 2s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	213 0 0	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
128	Camford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	73	17	15 16	—	—
256	Condarrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	102 1/2	100	22 0 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	3	3	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190	190	10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	390	395 405	295 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1852.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwilt	5	6	6	55 0 0	—1850.
180	Doloeath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	60	50	655 14 0	—1847.
3500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 5 0	—Jan. 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80	80	2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	165	165	233 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	125	125	840 0 0	0 3 6—Oct., 1852.
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	300	300	290 300	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	9	1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug., 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 15 9	0 7 10—June, 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6 1/2	6 1/2	22 0 0	—
95	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	200	353 6 8	—Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	175	175	149 0 0	7 10 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	4 1/2	4	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
1000	Holmabush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	21	25 0 0	—Feb. 1844.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	7	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4	4	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13 1/2	13 1/2	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	150	160	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1852.
100	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	650	685 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.
8000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	1 0 6	0 4 6—July, 1852.
1000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 2 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175	175	10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	22 1/2	240	239	256 10 0	7 10 0—Oct., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	10	180	180	237 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
140	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	12	10 1/2	1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	17	17	22 10 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1852.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	40	40	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	40	40	240 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	840	700	18 14 6	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 8	—July, 1852.
5040	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	6s.	1	1	262 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
2500	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	140	140	0 10 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	51 0 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
2000	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	200	197 1/2	205 15 0	6 0 0—Nov., 1852.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	185	187	7 10 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1852.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	9	10 1/2	0 7 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	5	80	80	875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.
256	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	125	11 10 0	—
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	8 1/2	8 1/2	2 11 0	0 6 0—July, 1849.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 8 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1852.
6000	Tinocroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12 1/2	11 11 1/2	14 7 6	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	4680 10 0	—April, 1851.
96	Trevelian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	150	402 10 0	—
120	Trevelian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15	15	288 0 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1852.
120	Traviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	125	135	20 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	135	13 15 0	8 15 0—Nov., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	380	330	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	192 5 0	6 0 0—Oct., 1852.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	210	210	13 0 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	55	56 57	35 0 0	20 0 0—Oct., 1852.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	510	515 525	220 0 0	20 0 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap	5	22 1/2	22 1/2	220 0 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	800	800	5 0 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1850.
4280	Wheel Elmouth and Adams United	4 1/2	9	9	2339 10 0	8 0 0—Sept., 1852.
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	31	5 0 0	0 5 0—1850.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125	125	2339 10 0	8 0 0—Sept., 1852.
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 0 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1852.
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	55	60	196 0 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	7 1/2	117	117	23 15 0	1 0 0—May, 1852.
80	Wheel Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot	70	125	125	72 5 0	12 13 0—Nov., 1852.
240	Wheel Orla, St. Just, Cornwall	20 1/2	60	50	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheel Serton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	205	205	223 10 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
520	Wheel Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	45	45	26 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1851.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	9 1/2	34 1/2	35	8 15 0	0 10 0—July, 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	41 1/2	41 1/2	19 13 0	1 5 0—Aug., 1852.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Altan Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 0 0	—March, 1848.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4 1/2	4 1/2	34 17 6	—Dec. 1844.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 1/2	44 1/2	53 12 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili	30	14	14	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
30000	Generale Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	13	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
100000	Marquette Min. Co. (gold, sil.), New Granada	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2 1/2	12	12	4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov., 1851.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1852.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	14 1/2	14 1/2	33 4 0	—July, 1846.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30 1/2	31 30 1/2	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb., 1850.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.), Bristow	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
940	Bainoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	17 3s. 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
8000	Blenavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	10
2000	Blisphog, Glamorgan	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	3	3
1024	Bodmin W. Mary (cop.), Bodmin	10 1/2	3	3
120	Bollnow and Nanpan (tin)	20	18	18
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	20	20
2400	Boscan (tin), St. Just	1	1	1
8240	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2	1	1
14000	British Great State Quarries	—	—	—
2000	Bronfloy (lead), Wales	—	—	—
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6 1/2	8	8
7500	Buspardo (tin, cop.), Gwennap	1	1	1
2000	Bwlic (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	3
1000	Cae-Gwynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	3
1024	Caerphilly & Carhnon, S. Wales	5	4	4
8000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	2	2
2000	Carbony (tin, copper), Crowan	5 1/2	5	5
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000	Carthow (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	4	4
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5 1/2	11	11
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	2	3	3
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), St. Tawton	1	2	2
200	Cefn Bryn (lead), Cardiganshire	1	80	80
9000	Charlton United, Cornwall	3 1/2	3	3
1230	Chyprase (tin, cop.), St. Endor	3 1/2	10	10
1024	Ciljiah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5	5
2000	Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	10
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	9	9
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhadr	8 1/2	7	7
256	Crane and Beljawa, Camborne	25 1/2	19	19
612	Creeg Brava (copper), Cornwall	13 1/2	20	20
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	20	20	20
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	£1 4s.	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	6	1	1
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	2	2
2000	Cyffanedd Fawr, Lanegryn	1	1	1
3000	Dalrhew (cop., lead), Brecon	1 1/2	4	4
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1 1/2	4	4
7100	Darwent (sil.-lead), Durham	10	2	2
3007	Devon and Courtney (copper)	3 1/2	23s.	23s.
1024	Devon and Corw. United (cop.)	7 1/2	4	4
1600	Devon Great Tinocroft (tin)	3 1/2	2	2
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	3 1/2	1	1
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	4
4000	Duke of Cornwall (tin), Lydford	1	1	1
3000	Dyfnung (lead), Wales	11 1/2	12	12
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	5	1	1
1306	East Balleshadden, Sancreed	2 1/2	1	1
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	13	14	14
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey	3	3	3
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	3 1/2	3 1/2
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1 1/2	4	4
4000	East Gannals Lake June (cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	East Halnaming (tin)	5	5	5
512	East Serton & W. Maude Redruth	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	13 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	33	33

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
2048	East Wheel George, Walkham.	1½	5	5
512	East Wheel Leisure, Perran	15	8	8
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	3½	2	2
564	Eaton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	19	19
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	5
1280	Esclair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croŷ	6½	3	3
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	35	35
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2	2
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1½	1½
2500	George Consols (tin), St. Ives	5½	5	5
256	Gonamene Consols (tin), St. Cleer	49	48	45
256	Graham & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	18	25	25
800	Great Bea (tin), St. Austell	18	25	25
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop, tin)	1½	1½	1½
4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	3½	3½	3½
1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	20½	32½	35 37½
5120	Great Wheel Baddern (tin)	2½	2	2½
1024	Great Wheel Leasure	2½	1½	1½
5000	Great Wheel Martha (copper)	1½	1½	1½
1028	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8½	2	2
602	Halamaning and Croft Gofhal	75	110	110
512	Harle's Point, Llanfihangel	8½	5	5
6100	Halingham Down Cons. (copper)	1	1	0½
2000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1½	1½
873	Keswick (lead), Portinsale	16	4	4
3000	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	3	5	4½ 5
1742	Lamheroo Wheel Maria (cop.)	15	3	1½ ¾
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	4
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5½	5½
1200	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2½	2½ ¾
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	17½	17½
3000	Lydford (lead), Cardigansh.	1½	1½	1½
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Cardigan	10	10	10
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Llanfihangel	10	1½	1½
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2½	6	6
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2½	3	3
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4½	4	4
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	4½	4	4
2000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	3½	4	4
1024	Mount Tlack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1½	1½
320	Nasegollan, (tin), Camborne	14½	12	12
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	2½	7	7
1024	Nant-y-Car (copper)	8	8	8
1024	North Buller (cop.)	1	1½	1½ ¾
6000	North Damer (cop.), Gwennap	1	2½	2½
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	1½	1½
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1½	2	2
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1½	2	2
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2½	2	2
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7½	8	8
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkhampton	4½	4	4
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop, tin), Gwin.	1	1½	1½
1200	Penclunet (cop., silver-lead), Devon	13	13	13
2048	Okeford (lead), Calstock	2	2	2
256	Old Wheel Basset, Illogan	2	2	2
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1½	3½	3½
10240	Pembroke & East Crinns (cop.)	3½	3½	3½
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	1
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, eo.)	1	2	2
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	2½	2	2
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead)	5½	5	5
1024	Penzance Con. (tin), Samedre	5	3½	3½
1000	Penryn Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	8½	13	4½
1000	Pobberly (tin), Gwennap	2	13	13
2000	Poigear & Lancoar (cop., tin)	2	10	10
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	10	10
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towardack	1½	3½	3½